
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the label opposite your name.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

VOL. XIV. No. 26.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1904.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR

CORREGAN'S TOUR

S. L. P. PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE IN NUTMEG STATE.

Addresses Enthusiastic Assemblage in Hartford—Police Attempt to Prevent Meeting in New Britain but Fail—Attentive Audience in New Haven.

(Special Correspondence.)

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 12.—The opening of the Corregan tour is proving a grand success if the meeting held here last night is any criterion. The gathering was one of the largest we have ever had and the enthusiastic way the audience received the rousing speech of our presidential candidate, augurs well for the future influence of the S. L. P. on those who composed it. The following clipping is from to-day's issue of the Hartford Telegram:

CORREGAN SPEAKS.

Socialist Labor Party Candidate for President Talks to Workingmen.

Fully 700 people gathered to hear Mr. C. H. Corregan of Syracuse, N. Y., deliver an address to the workmen of the city of Hartford on Trumbull street last night. Mr. Corregan is the nominee for president of the Socialist Labor Party.

Mr. Corregan said in part: "There are certain truths which cannot often enough be reiterated in order to be deeply impressed on the minds of those who are the most concerned by them. Among these truths is that useful labor alone produces wealth, and therefore, by it, wealth should be enjoyed only by those who produce it."

"But in reality the very reverse is the fact. A few idlers, who never produce a useful thing enjoy enormous riches, while millions of workers, who by incessant toil, produce all this wealth, receive in return barely enough to eke out a miserable existence."

"It is this private ownership of the modern means of production and distribution, and the land to operate upon which is causing the upheavals in society, and which has torn it into two distinct and opposing classes. On one side stands the capitalist class, which owns and controls all the means by which men must make a living; on the other side stands the working class, which is deprived of everything but its labor power, which it must, in order to live, sell to the capitalist class every day in the year. But under capitalism labor power is a commodity, like pig iron and potatoes, and, therefore, is subject to the laws of supply and demand just the same as all other commodities. But, inasmuch as the commodity—labor power—cannot be separated from the man, it necessarily follows that in selling his labor power the man virtually sells himself for a time into wage slavery."

"As the numerous labor bills which await action in various legislatures, indicate the battles between capital and labor will still be more fierce in the future than they have been up till now, therefore, it behooves the working class to ponder deeply and earnestly over the problems, which must be solved one way or the other."

"But, inasmuch as the working class is the most numerous and also the most important, upon which rests the entire structure of society, it is self-evident that it alone must and can solve the problem and thus become the master of its own destiny."

New Britain, Conn., Sept. 14.—On Tuesday, September 13, the Socialist Labor Party held a successful meeting with Charles H. Corregan, presidential candidate, as the speaker. Nearly 1,000 copies of "Which Is Right?" was distributed, and sixteen pamphlets were sold. There was one unusual incident in connection with this meeting: Formerly, when we notified the police that we would hold a meeting, stating time and place, for the purpose of having the police shoulder the responsibility in case of disturbance, "All right!" has always been the reply. But this time the reply was, "You will have to get a permit from the Mayor." We retorted, "When was that law passed?" "It has always been!" replied the chief. "Why was not the law enforced, as we have held lots of meetings without any permits?" "Well, you will have to get one now!" "So you desire to curb our constitutional right of free speech?" "I have no further arguments, you see the Mayor!" Needless to

say we disobeyed "orders."

At 7.15 p. m. we rolled out the wagon, and decorated it with lithographs of Corregan and Cox. The crowd began to come around. We distributed "Which Is Right?" and the meeting was opened at 7.45. The audience was especially requested to pay close attention to the speaker as it would be to their own interest, also to make no disturbance no matter what might happen.

Corregan spoke one and one-half hours to a very attentive audience, and no disturbance occurred. Questions were called for, and, after a pause, called for again, but not one was asked. Then Corregan told the audience what had transpired, and that we would not ask permits from Mayors or police, as we had a constitutional right of free speech and assembly, and if the constitution stands for naught we want to know it, for we want facts, not illusions, etc., etc.

All in all, the capitalist lickspittles got a thorough drubbing, and the (Hon.) chief was in the crowd and got a dose of truth rubbed in for fair. We called the bluff, and will call it again!

The Kanga have held meetings here with such staunch fakirs for speakers as Fieldman, Carey of the convicted Tobin employer's union, and last but not least Ben of Secret Committee fame. Of course, we had some questions to ask when the opportunity was given. Fieldman was asked how it was that his party allowed Victor Berger to belong to it and even edit one of their so-called party papers after acting as the stool-pigeon for Sammy Gompers, whom the speaker had denounced as a fakir and traitor to the working class? Answer: "Granting, for the sake of argument, that Berger is a member and has acted as the questioner claims, Berger is only a member and not the party, therefore it amounts to nothing." Such logic! Carey had to crack his own nut, which proved too much for him. He tried to bunco the hearers with the shell game, but it worked to his own detriment. He tried to cover his doings by mudslinging (at which he is an expert) but the crowd of 40 or 50 kept touching him up with "Answer the question!" and in doing so he had to admit his guilt.

Hanford spoke in Hanna's armory to a very slim crowd; he said nothing outside eulogizing Debs, the "martyr of Woodstock Jail" who "went to jail a trades unionist and came out a Socialist" by stumpng for Bryan, who now seeks to help Grover Cleveland's man, Judge Parker, in to the Presidential chair. Ben was really crying and begging for votes for Debs and, incidentally, Ben Hanford, who nearly exploded every time the word labor fakir was used by S. L. P. members. "The Difference" has been distributed at their meetings, and more will follow. H. Jager will be here Monday the 20th and speak in the open air where the workers like best to be when they are out of the slave pens. They can not be blamed. John D. Carlson.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 16.—Charles H. Corregan, presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, was advertised to deliver an address on the Green Wednesday evening, the 14th. Due to inclement weather it was abandoned, and a street meeting held on the corner of Church and George streets. After a few brief remarks by the chairman, Corregan mounted the box and spoke for an hour to an audience of about 200, who listened attentively and applauded frequently. He called particular attention to the party press and literature, informed them that to understand their economic condition they must read the press and literature published in their interest, not the capitalist press, whose interest it is to keep them in ignorance as to the cause of their present economic condition. Ten "What Means This Strike?" were sold; 150 "Which Is Right?" leaflets, and 100 Weekly People were given away.

The Kanga held a street meeting Monday the 12th, the first they have had since Fieldman's arrest last spring for "obstructing the street." They would not appeal the case, but paid the fine, fearing it would draw too much attention to their hall and Sunday business, the revenues from which keep their party alive in this State. We could not learn the name of the speaker; for some reason they would not reveal it when asked. On questions being called, a comrade in the audience asked about Carey and his armory appropriation. The speaker, being "put wise," told him he did not answer S. L. P. questions. When the comrade commenced to explain why it was that they did not answer S. L. P. questions, the Kanga present set up a yell that would make a band of Sioux Indians blush with envy, to prevent his remarks being heard. A man in the audience cried, "Debate!" The comrade ex-

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Of Charles Hunter Corregan, Presidential Candidate of the Socialist Labor Party

To the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party:

Comrades: I cannot but be deeply sensible of the high honor conferred by placing me in the forefront of the movement which aims at the overthrow of capitalism and the triumph of the working class. The Socialist Labor Party, conscious of the high mission of the class which it represents, will not bend the spirit which animates it to popular error for vote-catching purposes, nor will it drop principle to play the demagogue. With mental vision clarified by the highly developed capitalist conditions in this country, with practical illustrations before it of the futility of all forms of social, political and economic reform pretending to render capitalism palatable, it marches on the citadel of working-class oppression—the political powers—with but one thought, one aim, one determination: to overthrow private ownership of the land and the tools with which wealth is produced, and to inaugurate a Socialist Republic in which all shall have free and equal access to the bounties of nature and the machinery of production, and shall receive the full fruits of their labor.

With the boundless resources of this country and its marvellous machinery, the workingman to-day can produce, with ordinary effort, many times the quantity of wealth necessary for his subsistence. From 1860 to 1890 the wealth of this country increased from 16 billions to 90 billions, the per capita wealth rising from \$513.92 to \$1,235.86; or, numbering five persons to a family, reaching the average of \$6,170.30 to a family in 1890. To what extent the actual producers of this wealth shared in it, the census of 1890, carefully dissected, shows. The working class, comprising 55 per cent of the population, possessed in that year 4.21 per cent of the total; the professional class, another body of essential social workers, comprising 6 per cent of the population, had 3.83 per cent of the total wealth; the mercantile and agricultural classes, with 37.56 per cent of the population, had a precarious hold on 24.53 per cent of the wealth, while a plutocratic class, into whose hands the wealth is gradually concentrating, though but 1.41 per cent of the population, had possession of 64.47 per cent of the wealth of the nation. A dissection of the census of 1900 on the same lines shows an even greater concentration of wealth, for the decade of 1890-1900, the decade having been remarkable for its large development of trusts, a phenomenon comparatively unknown in 1870, that tends to promote economic inequality and mass-subjugation at an extraordinary rate.

This systematic stripping of the working class of the wealth it produces is inherent in the capitalist system of production. With the development of capitalism, the workers are gradually divorced from the means of production and distribution, the ownership of these falls into the hands of a few, and the workers must sell their skill and brawn for an opportunity to work. Their labor becomes a merchandise for which they must find a purchaser in order to secure the means of subsistence. As a merchandise, the price of labor—its wage—is regulated by the same law that fixes the price of other merchandise. That law is that all merchandise sells in the long run at what it costs to produce it. The price may rise at times above that cost of production, or at times fall below it, according to the fluctuations of supply and demand; but on the average the price will equal its cost of production. The cost of production of labor means the food and clothing and shelter necessary

to maintain the worker. Wages in the long run will only secure for the worker a subsistence, notwithstanding the fact he may be able to produce many times the value of that subsistence. No matter what organizations they may form to enhance the price of their labor, no matter how prolific their labor may become by reason of new machinery and new methods of production, the workers must sell their wealth-producing powers for barely enough to keep body and soul together.

While the manufacturing product in this country increased in the decade 1890-1900 from \$9,372,000,000 to \$13,039,000,000 or 39.2 per cent, the increase of wages paid employes only rose from \$2,283,000,000 to \$2,735,000,000 or 19.8 per cent: only one-half the per cent increase output of the factories. The wages of the worker in 1890 represented 24 per cent of the factory price of their output, and in 1900 wages only represented 21 per cent.

These meagre statistics from capitalist government reports lay bare the means inherent in the system of production for the gradual impoverishment of the producing class on one side, and the colossal increase of the wealth of the few on the other. And they also furnish a solution of the economic and political phenomena so little understood in this country. The working class receive as wages for producing all the wealth a small fraction of the values they produce, which is used to supply their wants. The remainder of the enormous quantity of wealth produced, deducting a competence for the professional and mercantile classes, becomes the property of a small fraction of the population. They can not use the share which falls to them, their wildest extravagance cannot waste it; nor can the workers buy it back. Markets must be found, or the production of more merchandise must cease. A race for world-markets and the conquest of weaker nations for commercial purpose results. Every commercial nation in the world, intent on disposing of their surplus commodities, enters into a mad race for supremacy; vast navies are maintained, large armies are required to protect commercial interests. America, once self-contained and sufficient unto itself, refusing entangling alliances with foreign nations, has been forced to plunge into the vortex of world politics, not for the purpose of spreading the glory of its arms among the peoples of the world, nor to bring the blessings of freedom to benighted nations, but simply and solely to secure markets for the goods stolen from the working class of this country by the capitalist system of production. And if at home the workers are plundered, impoverished, debauched and degraded by the capitalists in producing this wealth, what wonder that crimes unspeakable are committed against the lives and liberties of the peoples of far-off countries, whose voices of protest are stifled and whose resistance is brutally crushed by the robbers intent on disposing of their stolen wealth.

But the contest of markets is limited. Each nation as it comes within the swirl of capitalism becomes a producer of wealth; and by the laws inherent in the system of production, soon supplies its own wants and produces a surplus. The time comes when there are no more markets to be secured, when, scour the world as they will, they can find no purchasers. Then begins the world crisis, when the warehouses are full to bursting, where counters are piled high and the capitalist stop producing, retrenchment is the order of the day, the wheels of industry are silent, and the

workers are turned out into the street to be unemployed, to suffer and to starve by reason of the very abundance they have produced, but cannot consume. No change of political machinery can prevent these recurring crises. They happened under the Republicans in 1873 and 1903 just as they did under the Democrats in 1893. They are inherent in the capitalist system of production, and only by establishing a system under which the worker will be placed in a position to buy back all he produces by receiving the full fruits of his toil can and will it be remedied.

In view of these facts, the Socialist Labor Party cannot but recognize as upholders of capitalism all the political and economic organizations which do not advocate and strive for the abolition of the wages system, no matter under what name they may parade or what pretensions they may assume, whether Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, Populist or Social Democratic, whether led by Roosevelt, Parker, Swallow, Watson or Debs. A political or economic organization that makes no effort to abolish capitalism, or, pretending to make that effort, fuses with capitalist factions, upholds the plunder of the working class. Such an organization leaves the worker in the category of merchandise, and is to be, accordingly, opposed.

To the end that capitalism may be abolished, the Socialist Labor Party calls upon the working class to unite at the ballot box for its own emancipation. The issue in this campaign, as in all other campaigns, is Socialism versus capitalism. The Republican and the Democratic parties are composed of the beneficiaries of capitalism, who live on the plunder of labor. Behind Roosevelt stands the Morgans, the Fricks, the Westinghouses, etc.; behind Parker, the Belmonts, the Rothschilds, the Guffeys et al. Their only quarrel is over the division of the booty stolen from labor. Interested in maintaining the system of capitalism, they aim to delude the workers and seek their political support under false issues, such as "constitutionalism," "Filipino independence," "Anti-trust," "Tariff revision" and "Governmental Extravagance," issues which spring, as already shown, from the robbery of labor, and can only be settled when that robbery is stopped.

Socialism, by placing the means of production and distribution in the ownership and operation of society, would end the divorce existing between them and the workers, destroy the merchandise character of labor, end the robbery of labor, and settle once and for all times the industrial crises and international wars, with all the so-called "issues" growing out of them. Socialism would do more. Releasing the major part of society from the fetters of wage slavery, it would give an impetus to individual and social endeavor that would overshadow the Renaissance of the Middle Ages as the sun overshadows the moon. The workmen of the United States, situated as they are in the most highly developed capitalist country of the world, will have the proud honor of leading in this immense transformation; while to the Socialist Labor Party will fall the fame of having led the workingmen of this country in this glorious achievement.

"Once more expressing my deep sensibility of the high honor of having placed me in the forefront of such a movement, I remain,

Fraternally,

Charles H. Corregan.

New York, September 9.

unskilled Kaffirs, will be the cause of throwing out of employment many more thousands of white and native laborers, swelling the army of the unemployed. Such conditions will force the victims even to greater crimes, anarchy and bloodshed.

The condition of the middle class is also in a very bad state. On account of the lack of employment amongst the working class all the shopkeepers, restaurants and other trade callings, are suffering because they all depend upon the workers for their daily business.

The only class which is prospering is the capitalist class, namely, the mine owners and that part of the merchants who are directly connected with the mines. Also the several large department and chain stores. Their numbers are very few in comparison with the great masses of the destitute and suffering working class and bankrupt middle-class traders.

The capitalist class of the Transvaal, through their co-partners and members of their own class in the Imperial Government, the Cabinet, House of Lords and House of Commons, have conspired and have got control of the law-making of this colony, and they are using all in their power to exploit the workers of the Transvaal to enrich themselves, their own capitalist class, and with the most injurious effects upon the working class and small traders.

The near future of the Transvaal, under the capitalist regime, looks even more gloomier and darker. Mr. Harold Strange, while presiding over the last meeting of the Chamber of Mines, pronounced the importation of Chinese labor a great success for the mining industry. He also repudiated the assertion made by the anti-Chinese that with Chinese in the mines the white workers will not get work in the mines. He stated, to disprove their claim, that in the New Cornet mine, where 1,004 Chinese were at work, there were 94 white miners.

In June, 1904, while the mines produced at an average of £15,000,000 (fifteen million pounds) worth of gold a year, there were about 12,800 white workers and over 68,000 natives employed in the mines. At an average of twenty million pounds' worth of gold a year—as the magnates are stating the output next year will be—over 90,000 native laborers would be necessary to be employed; and, taking the average whites to natives employed now, there would be working over 17,000 white miners, but, with Chinese laborers—taking the words of the mine magnates and their trusted educated hirelings that the Chinamen are able to do twice as much work as the natives—there will be 45,000 Chinamen, and taking the average white to Chinamen as 94 to 1,004, as at the New Cornet mine, we shall have therefore about 4,300 white workers in the Transvaal mines next year!

To 90,000 natives and 17,000 whites the mine owners would have to pay out in wages about seven million pounds sterling, according to the percentage of cost of labor as it is now. But to 45,000 Chinamen and 4,300 whites, even should the Chinamen get paid double the Kaffirs, only about four million would be spent in wages for white and Chinese labor. It is certain that the Chinamen will not get double the Kaffirs' pay, and it is also certain that through the throwing out of employment of so many white workers the wages of the remaining few thousands will be reduced considerably.

Out of twenty million pounds' worth of gold produced, the mine owners would have to pay out, in working and other expenses, about £12,250,000, if conditions were as the year 1903. They would have to pay out about fifteen million sterling if conditions were as in 1897. But with Chinese labor they will only have to pay out about nine to nine and a half million sterling in wages and other expenses.

Contract labor is, indeed, a success for the mining industry, i. e., for those who own the mining industry, and what a boon for the Transvaal—for those few parasites who own and control the Transvaal. But what an outlook for the workers who are really working the mines!! What prospects for the small tradesmen who are dreaming about castles in Park Lane!!

Things look very gloomy, indeed, and what more, nobody seems even as much as to suggest a remedy. The Reformers, or Deformers, have, at present, entirely disappeared from the Rand. But you must not be discouraged. There is a remedy, but only one remedy for the existing deplorable conditions, and that is to abolish capitalism and establish a Socialist system of industry, which

(Continued on page 2.)

REPUBLICAN TEXT BOOK

USED TO DEMONSTRATE THE CAPITALIST ROBBERY OF LABOR.

Carroll Analyzes Its Figures For the Benefit of the Members of the Amsterdam Roosevelt and Fairbanks Club—Local Yellow Journal Wroth Over the Incident.

(Special Correspondence.)

Gloversville, N. Y., Sept. 13.—I held two meetings in Amsterdam (Friday and Saturday), getting the names of two sympathizers and one subscription for the Weekly People. The attendance was not large at Friday's meeting, the Republican headquarters being only a few doors away, where they were organizing a Roosevelt and Fairbanks club, members of whom came and stood in the crowd, while I showed up their position. This expose brought forth a howl from the local yellow journal as to how a Socialist was "ranting." The "ranting" was continued Saturday evening.

After pointing out the class character of the economic and political struggle, I held up the campaign text book of the Republican party, wherein it is stated that in 1850 there were 937,059 workers engaged in manufacturing, producing \$1,019,106,616, or an average of \$1,064 per man, and receiving in wages \$236,755,464, or an average of \$249, leaving "Brother Capital" \$815 surplus; while in 1900, 5,314,539 "hands" were employed, producing \$13,010,036,514, or an average of \$2,044 per man, and receiving \$419 in wages, leaving the capitalist \$1,625 as his fleecing from the worker. In other words, according to the capitalists' own statement, in 1850 the worker received 23 per cent of his product, while in 1900 he received only 20 per cent. When we consider that the majority of the workers in 1850 owned their own little homes and had little or no rent to pay; when we consider the increased cost of living, etc., of the present time in comparison, we could readily understand to what extent the condition of labor had declined.

At the same time an examination of these facts revealed the duplicity of the labor fakir who continually boasts of the "improved condition of labor," and accounted for the esteem in which he is held by "Brother Capital."

Such analysis further explained the cause of the cry for foreign markets. The five million wage slaves producing thirteen times as much as was produced in 1850 had glutted the market at home and hence "expansion" of the capitalist and "contraction" of the stomach of the workers.

Since each worker can produce about twice as much as the worker of fifty years ago, why is it that the women and children are required to help operate the wealth-producing instruments? Look at the Sanford mansion on the hill. See the number of lackeys employed. Note the stock farm and all the rest of the capitalist class (Sanford is the local carpet king). Hear their wails over the loss of the diamond necklaces of their pug dogs. These things explain all this, and at the same time show us the cause of the sorrow of our families, of our struggles to keep body and soul together! Our misery is based upon that robbery which their book here shows you, if you will take it home and figure it out for yourself.

It is because you, workers, are for sale in the labor market. The degradation of the black man was due to the fact that he was for sale in the slave market. While the black man could not vote to abolish the slave market, you, wage workers, can vote and abolish the labor market. And will do so, the Socialist Labor Party firmly believes, just as soon as you study the Socialist position, and see the trickery of the capitalist politicians, backed up as they are by your labor politicians, who, in turn, are endorsed by the Social Democrats.

I came back to Gloversville Sunday, but as the Republicans were holding a banner raising, I decided to go over to Johnston, and held a meeting there last evening, getting one subscription for the Weekly People. I speak in Gloversville to-night.

Last evening I learned that Sanford's carpet mill in Amsterdam had shut down for four days, so the notice which stared the workers in the face Monday said, "Damage to the engine," which ran all right up to six o'clock Saturday, is

(Continued on page 2.)

IN THE GOLDEN TRANSVAAL

(Address by I. Israelstam, on the Market Square, Johannesburg, Transvaal, 7th of August, 1904; mass meeting of the unemployed, under the auspices of the Socialist Propaganda Committee; over 12,000 people present.)

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens: The Socialist Propaganda Committee presents to you the following undeniable facts and conditions existing to-day in your midst. Thousands of people are unable to find any employment at all, many thousands of you are only able to get jobs a few days in a week or a

month, and many more thousands of the working class of this colony are not having enough work and not getting enough wages to enable them to keep themselves and families in decent and sufficient food, shelter and clothing.

Hundreds of persons on the Rand have no place where to lay their heads; they have not got the price for a night's lodging, and they are compelled to camp out in the parks and fallen-in houses. The faces of thousands of you are witness to starvation and exposure you have to endure.

Hunger and privation are forcing hundreds of our class, the working class, to commit suicide, theft and other crimes.

The condition of the rest of the working class is going from bad to worse from day to day. The wages of those who are still fortunate to have employment are getting steadily reduced through the installation of new labor-saving machinery in the mines and other industries. The introduction of contract laborers in the mines, who are able to do the work of skilled white men and who are only getting the wages of

TO THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF AUSTRALIA AND CANADA

REPORT OF THEIR DELEGATE TO THE AMSTERDAM CONGRESS

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF AUSTRALIA.

J. O. Moroney, Gen'l Secy.,
Sydney, N. S. Wales.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.

T. Haselgrove, Nat'l Secy.,
London, Canada.

Comrades:—Entrusted as the delegate of the Socialist Labor Party of America to the late International Socialist Congress at Amsterdam—with credentials from your respective organizations, I beg to submit to you my report in what refers to yourselves in particular.

On the official list published by the Congress, Canada and Australia appear as separately represented nationalities. Such, however, is the unreliability of the printed bulletins of the Congress, due to the disorder that marked its administration, that probably a correction will be found necessary, as to Canada, and certainly a footnote as to both Canada and Australia. Let it be stated at the outset that the Socialist Labor Parties of the above two countries can not appear as having been officially represented in the Congress. They were so incidentally, in so far as, in the only matter of importance in the Congress, their names appear attached to my signature as two of the three bodies from whom I bore credentials. That this should be so, and the resulting consequence, due to which the Socialist Labor Parties of Canada and Australia can not be held responsible for any vote or abstention of voting that may appear attached to those countries, is a historic incident of the Congress that it will be well to place of record.

At the previous Congress (Paris, 1900) an International Bureau was established with headquarters at Brussels. In the course of a series of articles, which I shall have in The People supplementary to my first report of the Amsterdam Congress to the S. L. P. of America, I shall take up more in detail the matter of this International Bureau. Suffice it at present to say that the original purpose of the Bureau was to facilitate international communication between the several Socialist organizations of the world, each nationality being entitled to two members on the Bureau. At the Amsterdam Congress the Bureau assumed, and I think justly, the functions of a general committee of the Congress to facilitate its procedures. Accordingly, on the morning of the opening of the Congress a printed slip from the Bureau was circulated among the delegates laying down certain general regulations. One of these was to the effect that "each NATIONALITY was to verify its own credentials." The regulations on the slip were in the nature of committee suggestions for the Congress to pass upon. Upon these suggestions being submitted to the Congress, the International Secretary, M. Serwy, stated expressly that a typographical error had crept into the clause that I quoted above. Instead of each NATIONALITY verifying its credentials, the Bureau's actual proposition was that such verification by NATIONALITIES was to be only in the instances in which a nationality had only one party—"parti unique;" but that in all other cases—the cases of nationalities with several parties—the verification of credentials was to be done by each party separately.

COST OF LIVING

Now and Fifty Years Ago—A Query and An Answer.

The People is in receipt of the following letter:—

"In an article which appeared in the Daily People editorial column of September 12, you make the assertion that the cost of living half a century ago was about 80 per cent less than what it is at present; in other words, one dollar then in purchasing power was equal to five dollars of to-day.

"Secondly, you state that \$43.80 barely covers the wages of a workman for a month at that period. Therefore, to make a comparison with the wages then and now, we should have to multiply \$43.80 by 5, which equals \$219 per month or \$54.75 per week. When, if your assertion is sound, plenty of mechanics to-day don't earn one-quarter of this sum per week.

"As a Socialist and reader of the Daily People and other valuable literature, there is a possibility and a great probability that I may get challenged on this portion of your able editorial entitled 'A Republican Campaign Whopper.' Therefore, I would kindly request you to furnish me some facts whereby this assertion could be corroborated. It is certainly a statement worthy of study and careful perusal.

"J. S. Charlestown, Mass., Sept. 16, 1904."

The People is always eager to answer such questions. They betoken an interest that is not merely passive and takes everything for granted, but active and intent on getting at fundamentals. The facts asked for will be found in the following editorial which appeared in

graphical error had crept into the clause that I quoted above. Instead of each NATIONALITY verifying its credentials, the Bureau's actual proposition was that such verification by NATIONALITIES was to be only in the instances in which a nationality had only one party—"parti unique;" but that in all other cases—the cases of nationalities with several parties—the verification of credentials was to be done by each party separately.

The reason for this was obvious. France, an important nationality, had two rival, aye, hostile parties—the Parti Socialiste de France (Guesdiste or anti-ministerialist party) and the Parti Socialiste Français (the Jaures-Millerand pro-ministerialist concern). Whether the Jaures party would be willing to submit to a joint verification of credentials with the Guesdist party I know not. Perhaps it would have liked it. Such a course would be in keeping with its scuttly-fish, confusion-raising policy. Certain, however, it is that the Guesdist party would under no circumstances tolerate such intimacy. Furthermore, there was a third French party, the Allemanist body. This body, though small, is full of pretensions. It calls itself the "French Revolutionary Labor Party." Its leader is Allemane, a flannel-mouthed blather-skite, whose leading principle is the cart-before-the-horse idea of a "general strike." As Allemane pretends to represent the trades unions the Bureau did not like to kick him out, nor did it like to force him into making common cause with the Guesdists, whom it detests, or with the Jauresists, whom it affects to dislike. In view of all this the Bureau's decision was what it was—each PARTY was to verify its own credentials. The proposition was concurred in by the Congress. Agreeable therewith, I filled up the blanks furnished for the purpose—one with the list of the delegates of the S. L. P. of America and one each with my name as bearing credentials from the Socialist Labor Parties of Australia and Canada. I handed the blanks myself to Plechanoff, who acted that day as vice-president and was in charge of all the delegations' blanks. He handed them over one after another to the chairman, were read off and concurred in by the Congress. That was on Sunday, the first day of the Congress.

The very next day the Congress virtually went into recess and continued so until Thursday evening, to await the report of the most important committee of all—the committee on international political tactics. In the meantime, every morning and afternoon, about an hour before the regular hour for the Congress or committee to meet, the Bureau held a session to decide upon matters and contests that were coming up. Learning that the matter of the "Jewish Bund" (Russian) was to come up before the Bureau on Tuesday afternoon, I attended that Bureau's

the Daily People of March 13, and the Weekly People of March 16:

"CORTELYOU A BRYANITE.

"On the 5th of this month, Secretary George B. Cortelyou of the Department of Commerce and Labor delivered an address in Providence on economic conditions in New England. The address was a eulogy of the said conditions. Prosperity, the Secretary claimed, was soaring high and wide, with employers and employees as common sharers. Nor was the Secretary chary of figures. Of these New England figures two sets will answer for the present.

"For the year 1850 the Secretary places the number of employees in the manufactures of New England at 312,000 with wages at \$75,000,000; in 1900 the number of employees is placed at 1,000,000 with wages at \$420,000,000. In other words, in 1850 wages were \$240, in 1900 they were \$420, or \$180 higher.—Stick a pin there.

"Nine days before Secretary Cortelyou delivered this speech and brought forth these figures a bill was introduced in the United States Senate to raise the salaries of Congressmen. And the argument made in support of the proposition was that the present standard of salary was determined according to the standard of the cost of living at that time. The cost of living having gone up considerably, the old standard of salary should be abandoned and brought up to the present standard of the cost of living. Among the men who took part in the informal discussion that followed the introduction of the bill was Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, who stated that as compared with the cost of living the existing salary is not equal to more than 50 per cent.—Stick a pin there.

"We need not verify Secretary Cortelyou's figures. We may accept them

session, curious to get an insight into that curious "Jewish Bund" development. When the discussion on that closed and the Bureau was just about to rise, I learned by the merest accident that the credentials of the Socialist Labor Parties of Australia and Canada were being "held up," on the ground that "no one had appeared to defend them!"! This was news to me. I insisted on the spot, despite the objections raised by Mr. H. Meyer Hyndman, that the matter be taken up first thing the next morning. It was so decided.

Next Wednesday morning I forced the matter to an issue. It was by that time clear to me that the continental members of the Bureau had unwittingly allowed themselves to be trepanned by the said Hyndman. I first of all protested against a procedure that left the party interested, myself in the case, in the dark, so wholly in the dark that it was by the merest accident I had discovered that there were objections raised to the Australian and Canadian credentials. The Congress had been in session three days and I had not been notified as decorum required. I stated that, unsolicited by myself or my party, the Socialist Labor Parties of Australia and Canada had selected the S. L. P. of America to represent them. I recognized the obvious impropriety of any one delegate or nationality casting proxy votes. I claimed no such extraordinary privilege. All I claimed for the Socialist Labor Parties of Australia and Canada was the right of an official place on the list of the parties present in the Congress. And I placed my credentials before the Bureau.

Mr. H. Meyer Hyndman raised objections to that. His first objection was, How can a single delegate verify his own credentials? He was knocked out by my showing that Katayama, the delegate of Japan, was a single delegate; that as such he had verified his own credentials, and that no objection was raised. Driven out of that ditch the next he leaped into was that Australia and Canada were colonies like Poland, that they were part of the "British Empire," and could not receive separate recognition. I met that, first, by illustrating the absurdity of placing Australia and Canada alongside of Poland in the colonial scale, and, secondly, by pointing to the fact that the utterly dependent Poland had not only a separate seat, but actually a SEPARATE VOTE IN THAT CONGRESS. When Mr. Hyndman recovered his breath from that knock-out blow, he fell back upon "courtesy." He pleaded with the Bureau that the matter be first brought up before the British delegation, and see if they had any objection. I made it clear that I would not go in session with that delegation. You, Australian and Canadian Comrades, must know that the young, brilliant and aggressive Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain,

as correct, for the sake of argument; and as to the matter of the cost of living, verification is there superfluous. Senator Hoar's experience in Washington, Horace Greeley's experience in New York, everybody's experience everywhere coincides. The cost of living has gone up. The estimate of a 50 per cent increase on the cost of living of the well-to-do is moderate. Taking Secretary Cortelyou's figures, together with the evidence furnished by the bill to raise the salaries of Congressmen, we obtain the following proposition: Wages have risen 75 per cent; cost of living has risen 50 per cent to the well-to-do, consequently it risen at least 80 per cent to the workmen, who, having to "buy in small quantities, are plucked both in actual and in relative price to say nothing of the quality and more shrunken quarters. In other words, in 1900 the workman received a dollar with only 20 cents in it; or to use a very modern political term, he received a "cheap dollar" for his full or dear dollar of labor.

"The conclusion is obvious. Secretary Cortelyou says that the conditions he describes denote deep and widespread prosperity. Of course he believes it. But in believing and proclaiming it, whom else does he rank himself with than with William Jennings Bryan? Mr. Bryan, as the anti-free coinageists showed, believed that the more dollars a man has the richer he is, regardless of the value of the dollar. Four dollars that together contain 240 cents, Mr. Bryan takes to be greater prosperity than three dollars that amount to 300 cents. Mr. Bryan was sincere in his belief, as sincere as Secretary Cortelyou is now when he declares there is greater prosperity now than in 1850, because now the workman receives \$420, whereas in 1850 he received only \$240—

although implored, to by Mr. Hyndman and others of the British delegation to join them in the verification of credentials, justly refused. The British delegation was a bogus delegation whose members issued credentials to one another at the Congress; moreover, in that delegation was the notorious "labor leader" and capitalist placeman Shackleton, who openly advocates child-labor, to say nothing of Mr. Hyndman himself, whose false comprehension of Socialism causes him to look to the middle class for the overthrow of capitalism. Rather than associate with such elements, the responsible factors for the backward state of the Labor Movement in Britain, the delegation of the British Socialist Labor Party stayed out of the Congress. For the same reasons I refused to associate the Socialist Labor Parties of Australia and Canada with the Hyndman-Shackleton outfit. I yielded to the extreme point of courtesy by accepting that action be deferred until Mr. Hyndman had consulted his delegation. But I insisted that Mr. Hyndman was to consult his delegation that same day and notify me forthwith. Before the Bureau he gave his word that he would. I made him repeat the pledge twice. I was through. The Congress adjourned without my receiving any notification. Mr. Hyndman proved himself a peanut politician, a man who did not respect his word. He seemed happy at what, in the smallness of his mind, he took for a move that out-manoeuvred me. In point of fact I had but given him rope for him to hang himself. If the matter of keeping out the Socialist Labor Parties of Australia and Canada was of importance, it deserved honorable and straightforward handling; if it was unimportant it was peanut politics to indulge in the duplicity that Mr. Hyndman did.

For the rest all such manoeuvres fell short of real effect. The only matter of importance before the Congress was the attitude on international politics. This subject was threshed out in the committee, which in point of fact was the real Congress. Before that committee I presented the following resolution in the name of the S. L. P. of America:

"Whereas, The struggle between the working class and the capitalist class is a continuous and irrepressible conflict, a conflict that tends every day rather to be intensified than to be softened; "Whereas, the existing governments are committees of the ruling class, intended to safeguard the yoke of capitalist exploitation upon the neck of the working class;

"Whereas, at the last International Congress, held in Paris, in 1900, a resolution generally known as the Kautsky Resolution, was adopted, the closing clauses of which contemplate the emergency of the working class accepting office at the hand of such capitalist governments, and also, especially, PRE-

although the \$240 dollars of 1850 contained a purchasing power of 24,000 cents, while the \$420 of to-day contain a purchasing power of only 8,400 cents.

"We would not question Mr. Cortelyou's sincerity, however fallacious his economics. But his very sincerity in such economics makes him a Bryanite—and that is what all the gold standard Republican officials of to-day are when they give their reasons for the prosperity that they ascribe to the workingman; they remain anti-Bryanite only in the matter of the economics according to which they determine the standard of their own salaries."

IN THE GOLDEN TRANSVAAL.

(Continued from page 1.)

means to abolish private ownership in the mines and other means of production, distribution and exchange, and to make the same public property, to be owned, controlled and worked by all the people, all the proceeds to be shared by all the workers, and those who are naturally unfit or disabled from performing any labor; instead as it is now owned and controlled by a few parasites called capitalists, and the profits (proceeds) shared by them, while those who work these industries are only getting enough out of their own production to keep themselves so as to be able to produce more profits for the parasites.

Under the capitalist system machinery is introduced to save paying for labor and to enrich its owners, the capitalists. Those who work with the machinery are compelled to work even harder than before, with the same labor-saving machinery, made by the members of the working class; but under a Socialist system, the same machinery would be used as a means to increase the facilities of producing more, and more perfect neces-

SUPPOSES THE POSSIBILITY OF IMPARTIALITY ON THE PART OF THE RULING CLASS GOVERNMENTS IN THE CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE WORKING CLASS AND THE CAPITALIST CLASS; and "Whereas, The said clauses—applicable, perhaps, in countries not yet wholly freed from feudal institutions—were adopted under conditions both in France and in the Paris Congress itself, that justify erroneous conclusions on the nature of the class struggle, the character of capitalist governments and the tactics that are imperative upon the proletariat in the pursuit of its campaign to overthrow the capitalist system in countries, which, like the United States of America, have wholly wiped out feudal institutions; therefore, be it

"Resolved, First, That the said Kautsky Resolution be and the same is hereby repealed as a principle of general Socialist tactics;

"Second, That, in fully developed capitalist countries like America, the working class cannot, without betrayal of the cause of the proletariat, ally any political office other than such that they conquer for and by themselves. "Offered by DANIEL DE LEON, Delegate of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America with Credentials from the Socialist Labor Parties of Australia and Canada."

The resolution was printed and circulated in the committee and the Congress. As you will notice, it bears my signature, not merely as the delegate of the S. L. P. of America, but also as the carrier of the mandates of the Socialist Labor Parties of Australia and Canada. De facto, accordingly, these two organizations remain inscribed as participants in the transactions of the Congress on no less a subject than the one embodied in the resolution.

You will ere this have seen my first report to my own Party on this particular subject. I beg you to incorporate that report in this. I shall here only add that the situation was this: At Paris the Kautsky resolution was adopted amid cheers for Jaures-Millerand; in Amsterdam, the Dresden Resolution, which smuggles in the endorsement of the Kautsky resolution, was adopted amid curses for Jaures-Millerand. My own resolution being defeated, I wheeled in line with the Dresden resolution. I deliberately refused to abstain from voting. The only thing to do was by my vote to add swing to the crack over the head administered to the Jaures party, and in that way give all the aid possible to the Guesdist party in France—the only S. L. P. body of continental Europe.

For a further and detailed report on many other matters of interest concerning the Congress, I beg to refer you to the serial of articles which I shall presently publish in The People.

Yours fraternally,

DANIEL DE LEON.

series of life, for those who work with the same machinery.

Under the present system of industry the capitalists bring workers from one country to compete with the wage-workers of another country, in order to reduce the scale of wages and make more profit for the capitalists. This reduces the scale of living of the workers and creates, also, strife and race hatred amongst the workers. Under Socialism, under which system everything will be produced and conducted for the benefit of all the people, everybody will be able to remain in the country he likes best, and will also be able to travel and work wherever he likes to, for his own benefit, without needing to compete and to injure his fellow-workers.

The present system of capitalism forces the small trader out of his class, the middle class, into the working class, compelling him to compete with the other workers for a bare existence. Socialism will abolish the middle class to make the individual members of that class useful workers, useful to themselves and useful to the community.

The capitalists only allows their employees to work when they are able to make profit, but shut down the industries when they reap no profit. They also refuse to give work, with an aim to compel the working people to agree to a reduction of wages. Under Socialism all the industries will be used for the benefit of those who work them, and no person would be compelled to be idle and to suffer hunger and privation, and the unemployed question will be a thing of the past.

In England, self-governing colonies and in all other countries where the legislators are elected by the people, the Socialists are educating the workers to use the ballot—their vote—to elect members

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

Campaign Buttons of Corregan and Cox

With Party Emblem and "S. L. P."

Sections, \$3.00 a Hundred Retail, Five Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade Street.

Photographs of the Eleventh National Convention

OF THE

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

11x13 Price, \$1.00.

Ten or More Copies at the Rate of Seventy-five Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade Street.

to Parliament who are pledged to bring about a Socialist system. Here in the Transvaal the people are still denied the franchise, but we still have freedom of speech and organization, a liberty which has been dearly fought for in England and other countries, and which freedom every Socialist in the Transvaal is prepared to defend to the utmost, and to use the same to educate, agitate and to organize the workers to the end that they will proceed to abolish capitalism and establish a Socialist Industrial Democracy, an industry by the workers for the benefit of those who work.

Wage Slaves: Hear the Socialist calling,

"Workmen of all nations, unite!

Why be bound in slavery and starving?

With comfort and liberty in sight!"

I. Israelstam.

REPUBLICAN TEXT BOOK.

(Continued from page 1.)

given as the cause. Many of the workers say it is a bluff. The real cause, they say, is that the store room is full. Had they got notice Saturday, many would not have paid the grocer; and as Sanford owns the buildings in which many of the grocers keep, you see how he was looking out for his interest.

I will "hie" back to Amsterdam at once and explain why it is that 5,000 workers are thrown on the street at the whim of one man.

W. H. Carroll.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

CORREGAN'S TOUR.

(Continued from page 1.)

pressed a willingness, but the Kang speaker refused, saying: "Didn't you have a debate with Fieldman, doesn't that satisfy you?" A number of the leaflet "The Difference" was distributed among the audience which brought forth maledictions on the heads of the distributors from the Kangs. Nothing riles them more than the distribution of "The Difference." They hate it worse than the devil is said to hate holy water. Keep "The Difference" in circulation. It is doing its work well.

We expect to have Comrade Mercer, of Bridgeport, as speaker in the different wards of the city one night each week until election.

Comrade Jager, of New York, will hold a meeting on the Green Tuesday the 27th. Comrades, turn to and make this meeting a huge success by a systematic distribution of the cards announcing it in the shops and factories where you work. Be at the meetings to distribute leaflets, Weekly Peoples, and sell pamphlets. An abundance of each will be on hand.

Press Committee.

NEW BRUNSWICK OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Saturday, Sept. 24, 8 p. m., corner Albany and George streets. Speakers, Julius Eck and John Dunn.

PATERSON, ATTENTION.

Section Passaic County will meet every Tuesday night at Helvetia Hall, Van Houten street, until further notice.

OBJECTS TO EXPOSURE

ORGANIZER OF CAPITALIST ORGANIZATION USES LABOR AS A SHIELD.

Also Claims the Right to "Free Thought," When Challenged to a Debate—Some Interesting Letters On the Subject.

(Special Correspondence.)

Grand Junction, Colo., Sept. 13.—In August, a few allied Democratic organizers went through Colorado, organizing Democratic clubs, under the name of "Anti-Peabody Non-Partisan Liberty Leagues."

As soon as they had the State well organized, they pulled off their mask by coming out as a full fledged Democratic organization. Mrs. Emma F. Langdon, of "The Victor Record," was the organizer of this capitalist class movement for Mesa County, Colorado, and spoke in the Court House, Grand Junction, Sunday evening, August 7, and organized, at the close of the meeting, those soft enough to be roped in by such a scheme, including a few of the shining lights of the so-called Socialist party.

A few S. L. P. comrades were there, and, at the close of the meeting tried to ask some questions, but were soon shut off, as they were not out to enlighten the people, but to blind them; so, on the following day, I handed Mrs. Langdon the following challenge for a debate:

"Grand Junction, Colo August 8, 1904. Mrs. Emma F. Langdon, Organizer, The Anti-Peabody Non-Partisan Liberty Leagues.

"Dear Madam:—As we are honest in the belief that the above named organization is working in the interests of the capitalist class and, in order to make clear to the voters just where said organization stands we invite you to meet us in a joint debate on the following question:

"Resolved, That the organization known as 'The Anti-Peabody Non-Partisan Liberty League' is working in the interest of the capitalist class and against the best interests of the working class."

"Trusting that you will decide to accept the invitation to take part in the debate, we are,

"Yours for the working class," "S. B. Hutchinson, "Organizer Section Mesa County, "Socialist Labor Party."

To this, Mrs. Langdon replied as follows:

"Whitewater, Colo., August 9, 1904. Mr. S. B. Hutchinson, "Grand Junction, Colo.

"Dear Sir:—In answer to your challenge for a joint debate, will say that in my work at the present time, I am in the employ of the State Ways and Means Committee and the work allotted me is organizing Liberty Leagues on the platform and under the constitution furnished by the said committee and I am not authorized and do not feel justified in entering into a joint discussion as to whether they are justified in attempting to unite the people at the ballot box this year.

"Will say, however, in any instance, as I am a member of organized labor and believe in the righteousness of their cause which is the betterment of the industrial condition of the toiling masses—will say, from the fact that the political organization that you represent is diametrically opposed to organized labor, I cannot at THIS time justify myself in entering into a joint debate regarding the position taken by the Ways and Means Committee. Knowing the system that was adopted by them in arriving at this policy, namely, by asking the rank and file to submit in a sealed envelope what they believe to be the best step to take this fall.

"As I have confidence in organized labor, I am willing to abide by the expressed will of the majority, hence I have cast my lot with the Ways and Means Committee. Hoping you will appreciate my position and grant me the same right to my beliefs that you DEMAND for yours, for if this right is not granted there certainly can be no FREE thought. If this is not satisfactory I refer you to the Secretary-Treasurer of the State Committee, Mr. H. B. Waters, Box 1408, Denver, Colo.

"Yours in the best of friendship," "Emma F. Langdon.

"Delta next four days, after that address me, Denver, Box 1043."

To this I answered as follows:

"Grand Junction, Colo., Aug. 10, 1904. Mrs. Emma F. Langdon,

Denver, Colo.

"Dear Madam:—In reply to your favor of the 9th inst., dated at Whitewater, Colo., in which you decline to accept my invitation to take part in a joint debate, will say that my object in wanting to

meet you in a joint debate was to prove that you are aiding the capitalist class and helping to bind still tighter the working class in wage slavery.

"You say the political organization to which I belong is 'diametrically opposed to organized labor.' We are able to prove that statement untrue, as we are organizing and have been for some time past, the working class in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, for the purpose of protecting as best they can their interests in the economic field. In the political field said Alliance unites with the Socialist Labor Party to vote for the overthrow of wage slavery and the inauguration of the Socialist Republic; making the S. T. and L. A. the only union that never seizes in the economic field or at the ballot box. What our organization is diametrically opposed to is the present system of wage slavery and all things that stand for wage slavery.

"You ask me to grant you the right to your belief—I certainly do that, as I always grant every person that right, but what does belief amount to? It has never settled a question or proven a single point and is never admitted as evidence in court. Why should any one teacher, preacher or speaker in this day and age spend their time teaching, preaching and explaining what they believe?

"What we WANT and DEMAND of every teacher, preacher and speaker is not what they believe, but what they KNOW and we draw the line THERE.

"Hoping you may get down to the bedrock of political science, that you may be guided by knowledge and not by belief, I am fraternally,

"S. B. Hutchinson."

LABOR DAY ECHOES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The undersigned received a letter from L. U. Dubois of the United Mine Workers of America, through a cousin, who knew I was asking to have my name put on the programme as one of the Labor Day speakers. I replied I would speak if allowed free speech and was made the last speaker, so I could speak what and as long as I wanted. This was granted, and so I went.

Well, it was the same old thing: advertising capitalist-owned products in the Labor Day parade. There was a little difference and that was that an S. L. P. man was to speak. I saw the other speakers discussing among themselves, but as far as I could learn they told one another not to make any bad breaks.

The sharpest of the speakers, i. e., the politicians catered to the working class sentiment by declaring that the working class ought to have the greater part, if not the full product of its labor, and showed up the effects of the present system by citing Colorado, Ziegler, etc. Others would praise the union. The farmers' unions united with the United Mine Workers in celebrating the day, so one old farmer spent half an hour on the platform, making known the farmers' position.

At about four p. m. my turn came. I told them they had heard a recital of some of the effects of the present system: I would take up the system itself. Then I gave a critical analysis of capitalist production, exposed the false position of the labor misleaders and traitors, and introduced the Co-operative Commonwealth as the remedy, and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party as the only means wherewith to attain it. I challenged opposition and then stepped down.

The crowd applauded heavily. Some made a break for me to shake hands. My younger brother, who mingled in the crowd, heard remarks of approval. Some of the workmen said it was the only talk that had been made all day. Others said it was a good thing I had been the last speaker, or I would have ruined the programme of the other speakers, whose remarks would have been entirely out of place.

They want to know more about Socialism and the movement, and asked for literature, which I promised to send. This was the first time an S. L. P. man was ever heard by them.

John M. Francis.

Duquoin, Ill., September 7.

JAGER IN CONNECTICUT.

Comrade Henry Jager of New York, will speak at the following places on dates given. We request Party members and readers of The People to lend a helping hand to secure good meetings, especially at places where there is no party organization.

Conn. S. E. C.

Sept. 23, Middletown;

Sept. 24, Meriden;

Sept. 25, Hartford;

Sept. 26, New Britain;

Sept. 27, New Haven;

Sept. 28, Bridgeport;

Sept. 29, So. Norwalk;

Sept. 30, Stamford;

October 1, Rockville.

FALSEHOOD NAILED

A Reply to the Tucson Citizen's Attack on the Socialist Labor Party.

(From the Tucson Citizen July 29, 1904.)

When all the national conventions of parties, big and little, shall have been held and their work accomplished, there will be about a dozen—perhaps a baker's dozen—tickets in the field, only two of which will have any prospect or hope of securing a single electoral vote. It is not highly improbable, however, that the support drawn from the two great parties by the minor organizations may affect one of the two so much more severely than the other as to change the result of the election from what it would have been had there been but two competitors. This has occurred in the past, notably in 1884, and is likely to happen again.

The Socialist Labor Party is one of the little ones, and one that might be dangerous if it really represented labor. But it most emphatically does not stand for the wage workers of the country. Most of them, like other citizens, are members of one or the other of the leading parties. This little party held its national convention in New York about ten days ago, without making much noise. It nominated for President C. H. Corrigan, and for Vice-President W. W. Cox, who is so far from being a "bloated bond holder," a "blasted aristocrat," or a pet of the "money-devil" that he was compelled to raise the price of his railroad fare by subscription or remain at home in Illinois. He said that he had been saving for six years in order to buy a ticket, but could not accomplish his object.

The Brooklyn Eagle reports that Mr. Corrigan, in accepting his nomination, said that he sought to secure control of the United States government "in the interest of his class," and that if any man elected by that class proved recreant to Socialism he would be forced down so deep that a bubble would not come to the surface. If workmen knew enough to vote right they would not need to shoot. Mr. Cox bettered this statement by saying that if workmen knew how to vote right they would also know how to shoot. The Brooklyn Eagle says: "With which declaration of principles it seems again to be proven that Socialism, although it is a theoretic opposite of Anarchy, is in its practices so near like it that only a magnifying glass can reveal the difference."

That conclusion is not tempered with the spirit of justice that usually characterizes the Brooklyn Eagle's output. There are various kinds of Socialists, and these are by no means the best kind. The great body of Socialists is as much opposed to assassination as any other political organization. A tenet, and the most detested tenet, of the Anarchists' creed is that it is necessary to kill the heads of governments, after the manner in which Von Plehve was assassinated in Russia yesterday. The Socialists have not deserved to be classed with the scoundrels who profess that infernal doctrine. The Citizen has no sympathy with the fundamental idea of Socialism. But it sees no occasion and little excuse for maligning its devotees. We believe that in morality and intelligence they will compare favorably with almost any class of citizens, but their scheme of government is not adapted to human nature. There is, however, no danger to be apprehended from it. All experiments on that line in the United States—and they have been many—have failed. Raup and Owen, at New Harmony, not less than Mayor Quincy, of Boston, with his municipal ice plant, demonstrated the impracticability of Socialistic theories.

Reply by a Bricklayer.

The editor of the Tucson Citizen branded as an ignorant liar in his commentary on the Socialist Labor Party in the issue of the Citizen of Friday, July 29.

He declares emphatically that the Socialist Labor Party does not stand for the wage workers of the country, and that most of them, like other citizens, are members of other leading parties, which statements the obligation to applicants for membership proves to be false, and also proves that the Socialist Labor Party is exclusively a wage earners' party, and that the members of it are not allowed to affiliate with any capitalist party, and the history of the party proves that this obligation is strictly enforced upon its membership, those who have violated it being expelled. But I suppose the editor of the Tucson Citizen got paid for exposing his ignorance, and it passes for the truth with those who are as ignorant of the facts as he. His quotation from the Brooklyn Eagle and commentary upon it doesn't deserve notice only that he poses as a moralist and pretends that he would not malign a Socialist, when the whole tenor of his argument manifests ignorant, malicious prejudice, in so far as it relates to the Socialist Labor Party. The Socialist Labor Party members stand

for their constitutional rights and stand for freedom of speech, and being a revolutionary party, stand for the statement in the declaration of independence: that it is not only a right but a duty to overthrow governments when they become oppressive. The history of the Democratic and Republican parties proves that they, when possessing the power of government, are oppressors of the laboring class. Therefore the laboring class, in order to be free from its oppressors, must overthrow the existing state of society and organize a new one where economic and political freedom will be established and the right to labor will be assured. Then will the statement in the Declaration of Independence be fulfilled, for life, liberty and pursuit of happiness will be assured to all, when the laborer gets the full product of his toil, which, according to the statement of Daniel De Leon in the four-handed debate, that if every able-bodied male adult worked but four hours a day for 200 days in the year, he could produce an amount of wealth equal to what it would take \$10,000 to purchase. This is in all probability four or five, possibly ten times as much as the editor of the Citizen ever made in one year, yet he would crawl before the capitalist class for this insignificant sum. But he is a modern Esau, and you could not expect anything better; such men are the mental prostitutes of the capitalist class, and gangrenous ulcers on modern society. A man who would lie about an organization whose object is to overthrow the existing wrongs in society, which oppresses and robs the laboring class, is the most loathsome of creatures. But to the Socialist Labor Party and the working class belongs the future, and they will purge society of such loathesomeness.

Again the editor of the Citizen brings forth the old chestnut—failure of co-operative colonies—and deems it a sweet morsel and invites the readers of the Citizen to partake of it. This sort of argument has been discarded by all intelligent editors, and none but mossbacks refer to it nowadays.

Socialism is the science of economic evolution, and not the invention or discovery of an individual or set of individuals. Less than two hundred years ago the tools of production and distribution were individualistic. Each individual was master of his own trade, and controlled the products thereof. If he had to sell his labor power, he could command nearly the whole product from his employer. Not so now. No individual is master of his own trade, but in order to live has to sell his labor power to those who own the tool of production and distribution, namely, the capitalist class, for a very small fraction of the value of the product of his toil. The tools of production and distribution have changed form and ownership. Formerly they belonged to the many; now they belong to the few. Formerly the tools were individualistic; now they are collective. Men, women and children are herded together to operate those tools, which are the creation of their own hands, but owned by their oppressors, who have the working people enslaved, and if they will be free, the only alternative is for them to elect their own class into power. Then they have a constitutional right to change the present form of ownership of the means of production and distribution, which is degrading to the nation, to collective ownership; which will be elevating and enabling to the nation. This is the reason why Socialism will be established—because the tools of production and distribution are collective. Therefore, the means of production and distribution must become the property of the whole people. But there is only one class in society that will do this—that is the wage earning class, whose especial interest it is to establish the new and better form of ownership, that will conform with the economic, evolutionary conditions of the age in which we live.

J. A. Leach.

SECTION MILWAUKEE, ATTENTION!

A general meeting of Section Milwaukee will be held Saturday, September 24, 8 p. m., at headquarters. The vote on amendments to the national constitution as adopted by the last National Convention will be the special order of business for that meeting. All members are urged to attend.

E. M. Rubinger, Organizer.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., ATTENTION!

A free public lecture will be held under the auspices of the Young Men's Socialist Club, a branch of the S. L. P., by Comrades Chas. H. Minkley, our candidate for Governor, Chas. Oberheu and John Wunderle, on Friday, September 23, 8 p. m., at the headquarters, Lipps Building, second floor, Room 7, corner Third and Prairie streets. Readers of the Daily and Weekly People are urgently requested to attend this meeting and to bring your friends.

E. M. Rubinger, Organizer.

INTEREST IN WEST

WASHINGTON WORKINGMEN EXHIBIT A SPIRIT OF AWAKENING.

"Prosperity" Fails to Charm Them As of Old—Animated Street Discussion in Which the Propaganda of Socialism Is Upheld by Them—"Right in It."

(Special Correspondence.)

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 14.—Section Tacoma, Washington, held a street meeting at the corner of Twelfth and Pacific avenue, Saturday evening, Sept. 10, 1904, and as one of the speakers, Comrade Carlson, was out of town, I was asked to come down and help speed the good work.

Now, like most Seattle people, I had an idea that Tacoma was "dead," but that night I left with a different impression, as the "dead S. L. P." exhibited some very strenuous signs of life.

Comrade Herron started the ball rolling by a vigorous attack on the existing Government and its "courts of justice," in which every law passed in favor of the working class is sooner or later declared unconstitutional.

The writer followed with a short review of the "difference" between the two old parties and by exposing the fallacy of Prohibitionist and other reforms.

I concluded by reciting "The Proletarian" and "It Is Coming," which proved very acceptable to the crowd.

Comrade McDonald gave a short but emphatic talk, and concluded by asking for questions. As no one seemed so inclined, he offered the box to any Socialist Party member, but, although there were several present, not one "freak" dared to "sneak." I am told that the "stalwarts" have routed the above on divers occasions, and that as a result the freaks have denied them the privilege of taking the box against them at their meetings.

Quite a few pamphlets were sold and a large number of leaflets distributed which were eagerly sought and not one thrown away.

(Although none had offered to take the box against us after the meeting was closed, there sprang up on every side men with "their own convictions."

One couldn't see any difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the "Socialist" Party, of which he was a member, and recommended "unity." He was promptly given "The Difference," which he promised to study. He was evidently honest.

Another maintained that a man who runs a small business like a peanut stand was a capitalist, and he showed plainly the effects of capitalist "education by confusion." Next in order came a great, big, hulking fellow who proved to be a Prohibitionist. His "convictions" were downed time and again by well-directed statements of fact, but, owing to his dense and impenetrable ignorance, he refused to see. The comrades finally put him to flight by keeping up an incessant bombardment of questions, amid the applause of the crowd. The important feature in all these discussions was the fact that the crowd was with us every time and exhibited a spirit of awakening never before seen.

The comrades tell me that the same intense interest and the same heated discussions manifest themselves in all their late meetings.

Section Seattle held a meeting the following Sunday, September 11, 1904, on Occidental avenue and Washington street, near the old stand.

The writer opened up with an attack on the "labor union" as it is to-day. The speaker was interrupted by a man who wanted to know what Samuel Gompers had done against labor. He was told that the A. F. of L. and the labor leader a la Gompers had never done anything for labor and they were classed as traitors to the working class. He was referred to our party press for proof.

Apocryphal of their dirty, treacherous record the "labor unions" were shown to be founded on the wrong principle—that is, craft lines and "harmony" twist labor and capital," while the Socialist movement was founded on class lines, and called upon all workmen to use the only weapon which had not been in-junctioned, namely, the ballot, in their own class interest by casting their votes for the S. L. P.

The writer gave way to the veteran, Comrade Manette, by closing with "It Is Coming," which evoked some applause.

The next speaker dwelt at length, in his usually able manner, on the misery of the workers during this "our," Republican "Prosperity." How the working class produce all, yet has nothing. He also explained in a plain, matter-of-fact way the difficulty of seeing any practical difference between the two old parties. During his talk the large

TRADE UNION ATTITUDE

OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY Adopted at the Eleventh Annual Convention, 1904.

As the navel string, designed to supply nourishment to the fetus, at times threatens its life, and, if left alone, actually throttles the child, so the bulk of what is called the Trades Union Movement of America—typified by Samuel Gompers, his lieutenants on the national Cleveland Civic Federation, and their American Federation of Labor in general—surely originating in a natural navel string intended to nourish, promote and accomplish the emancipation of the working class, now threatens to throttle the Labor Movement, and as such has become what the capitalist "Wall Street Journal" triumphantly greeted it with—"One of the strongest obstacles in this country to Socialism."

The Trades Union is a breath of the class struggle, and as such its mission is to resist the encroachments of the capitalist class, drill the working class in the theoretic understanding of its class interests, solidify it for the accomplishment of its emancipation, and prepare the organized form of the Socialist Republic. The said Gompers-type of Unionism brings about exactly the reverse of each of these requirements.

So far from drilling the working class in the theoretic understanding of its interests, Gompers Unionism befores the workman's intellect with capitalist economics, and it hounds Socialist or working class economics out of its camp under the false pretence that such economic teachings are "politics," and that they "divide the working class."

So far from solidifying the working class, Gompers Unionism keeps the workers hopelessly divided. By means of a perverse system of Chinese Walls of high initiation fees, high dues, restriction of apprentices and other guild devices intended to keep out members, and keep the jobs to itself, Gompers Unionism splits the working class into two camps that rend each other for jobs. And, with the effrontery and arrogance of the old guilds, Gompers Unionism claims "sacredness" for itself while it adds insult to injury by denouncing its compulsory adversaries as "scabs."

So far from resisting the encroachments of the capitalist class, Gompers Unionism acts as a "parachute" to the downward course of labor's conditions, rendering the decline insensible and even seeking to conceal it. Even the doctored Census records a decline in earnings; the statistics of labor's "accidents" and mortality, imperfect though they are, read like the reports of murderous battles; and proverb wisdom, ever the reflex of wide observation, discloses the general condition of our working class in the ghastly maxim: "If a workman has reached 40 years, take him out and shoot him; he is too worn-out to be of service, and too poor to take care of himself."

So far, accordingly, from preparing the organized form of the Socialist Republic, Gompers Unionism is a prop of capitalist society; it is a wheel in the machinery of capitalism; it is essentially the revamped guild of capitalism in the days of capitalist infancy; it is a job-Trust—

and as such, is no part of the Labor Movement.

True to its guild character and capitalist spirit, Gompers Unionism is seen to foment racial animosities; it is seen resolving in favor of the wars in which the nation's ruling class sacrifices the working class in pursuit of the giddy interests of the capitalist class; it turns itself into advertising agencies for competing employers; it is seen a plastic tool in the hands of stock-jobbers, ready to help "bull" or "bear" the stock of a corporation by the stoppage or the initiation of a strike, as the case may be;—and so to the end of its guild-capitalist track.

In Europe, such organizations exist in Russia, brought together by the industry of the Russian Police, or in England, where, as in America, the union navel string of the Labor Movement preceded the advent of Socialism. They are virtually unknown, or are known only as "conflagrations under control" in France or in Germany, where the Socialist Movement had the lead, and where, as happened in Germany, the higher tone of Socialism broke up the abortion, at times with cudgels, when it put in its appearance in the shape of the Hirsch-Dunker unions. Accordingly, to claim for such organizations—that they come under the category of the bodies that the International Socialist Congresses of Brussels, Zurich and London pronounced "a necessity in the struggle that makes for the emancipation of the working class," is an act of mixed knavery and stupidity that does credit to the beneficiaries of Gompers Unionism who dominate the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party; and the act is exclusively one of knavery, when, again quoting those Congresses, the aforesaid beneficiaries declare it to be "the duty of all wage earners to join the unions of their trade"—unions, that, as stated above, the bulk of the wage earners cannot join without they were to break through the doors with axes, and over the prostrate bodies of those self-same Socialist, alias Social Democratic Gompers unionists.

By the light of these facts we renew the Party's declarations, made in 1896 and 1900, in congratulation of the birth of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. And we urgently impress upon the members of the Socialist Labor Party and all sympathizers the necessity of ceaseless propaganda in the interest of that body; and we expect of them that they will join the Local Mixed or Trade Alliances which may now exist in their several localities, and do all that lies in their power to organize such Alliances where none now exist, to the end that the working class of the land may be correctly organized on the economic field, and the structure of the Socialist Republic may rise unhampered by the crumbling influences of the Gompers form of unionism, thus ending once and for all time such disgraceful happenings as have taken place on the field of Labor in this country under the guidance of the Gompers form of unionism—happenings which are calculated to strengthen the arm of the capitalist class in its work of Coolieizing the working class of the land, as has been instanced on numberless occasions both on the part of the A. F. of L. and that caricature of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the American Labor Union, the conduct of which has resulted in the present Colorado outrages upon the working class.

LITHOGRAPHS

CORREGAN AND COX
Presidential Candidates.
Size, 24x30.
DANIEL DE LEON
For Governor of New York
Size, 19x25.
Price, \$4.00 per hundred, 50 cents a dozen, 5 cents per single copy.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York City.

audience seemed to hang on his every word, and followed his every movement with that "hungry" look in their eyes. The "freaks" here have learnt to steer clear of us and do not trouble us at all. During the meeting literature to the amount of \$1.55 was sold and after a large number of State platforms and resolutions distributed.

According to The People the comrades in the East are very active in this campaign, and so long as there is "something doing" I want to submit this proof that the S. L. P. of the State of Washington is going to be "right in it." Forward! Forward on the foe; Pause you not to dream or rest.

H. G. Dehly.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

A meeting of the State Committee was held on September 8, Comrade Erwin chairman. Minutes were read and endorsed as corrected.

Communications.—From national secretary, about Thomas Wielding, Butler, Pa., contributing to campaign fund and desiring to join the party; from national secretary Kühn, receipts for money received by Jager, and about the line of work for Santee; from Braddock, reports on nomination papers good, were carrying on active campaign, had clash with Kango and came out on top; from

Patton, would like to have Corrigan stop there on his trip; from same place, that Jager had not spoken as per schedule; from Butler, Pa., application for membership, granted; from Jager, reporting good work for Allegheny county; from Braddock, about visit to Patton, reporting good ground for S. L. P.; from Hinkel, Reading, report on signatures, asking for another nomination paper, and stating that names on nomination paper were being supplied with literature. This is a good plan for comrades in other localities to pursue and will make ground to be gone over after campaign. Hinkel also states not having received four du stamps, State Committee asks N. E. C. to replace the same; from Shelly, report on nomination paper, practically full, and sending \$1 to campaign fund; from Allentown, report receiving no nomination paper, one ordered sent; from Erie, purchasing due stamps; from West Elizabeth, nomination paper returned sworn to; from Scranton, having eight men toward formation of section, and placing local ticket in the field.

The State secretary was instructed to have twenty-five more nomination papers printed. Secretary was also given power to make arrangements for Santee.

It was decided to pay \$10 to national campaign fund.

Receipts, \$16.95; expenses, \$14.32.

Edmund Seidel,
Recording Secretary.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.Published Every Saturday by the
Socialist Labor Party.Entered as second-class matter at the
New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a
copy of their articles, and not to expect
them to be returned. Consequently, no
stamps should be sent for return.SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED
STATES:

In 1888.....	2,068
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191
In 1902.....	53,763

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMINA-
TIONS.For President:
CHARLES HUNTER CORREGANPrinter
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.For Vice-President:
WILLIAM WESLEY COXMiner
COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS.They shall beat their swords into
ploughshares, and their spears into
pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword
against nation, neither shall they learn
war any more.And they shall build houses, and in-
habit them; and they shall plant vine-
yards, and eat the fruit of them.They shall not build, and another in-
habit; they shall not plant and another
eat.—Isaiah II, 4; LXV, 21 and 22.

SMITE THEM BOTH!

"No triumph of peace is quite so great
as the supreme triumph of war.""Scant attention is paid to the coward
or weakling who babbles for peace."Who may it be that uttered these
words?Surely some bloodthirsty barbarian,
some un-Christian wretch, some maniac
at best?

No!

These are the utterances of the present
candidate for President of the Repub-
lican party.It is the utterance of an individual
whom parsons uphold as a model Chris-
tian.It is the utterance of a man whom
pillars of Law and Order are holding
forth as their favorite.It is the utterance of a being whom
devotees of the sacredness of the family
are advertising as their special pet.The catiff wretch who would incite
the worst instincts of man, whose ideal
is the rifle and the mailed hand, and
whose pedestal could be none other but
the mangled bodies of human beings
and their crushed homes—such a man,
it is no accident, is the deliberate choice
of the Republican party.Nor is the fact wholly to its discredit.
Frankness is, if not a redeeming, yet a
relieving feature of vice. Where, to its
criminality, vice adds hypocrisy, the pic-
ture is without relief. Such is the case
with the Democratic party.A limb of capitalism, like the Repub-
lican, the Democratic party is as blood-
thirsty, as riotous, as family-crushing,
as inhuman as its Republican fellow.The one and the other are the political
pickets of the barbarities of the shop,
where labor is plundered and daily
mangled. A Roosevelt symbolizes Dem-
ocracy as well as he symbolizes Repub-
licanism. Differently, however, from
the Republican party, that boldly ex-
poses its hideous features, the Demo-
cratic condescends them behind the
bland smirk-mask of a Parker.How many men will next November
day smite both the raw-boned and the
hypocritical buccaner with the uplifted
Arm and Hammer ballot of the Social-
ist Labor Party, giving to both a Cor-
regan-and-Cox Roland for their Roosevelt-
Parker Oliver?"THE CAUSE OF ROOSEVELT AND
FAIRBANKS."It was an inspiration on the part of
the committee, that framed the New
York Republican State platform at Sara-
toga, to sum up the long document in
its introductory paragraph, and to hit
upon so correct and terse a summary—
"the cause of Roosevelt and Fairbanks."

That was well done.

No doubt the committee were expert
journalists. They knew that most read-
ers have no time to read long articles,
and satisfy themselves with head-lines.

These head-lines frequently are mis-

leading. What takes the place of head-
lines in the New York State Republican
platform, its introductory paragraph, is
not misleading. It not only sums up the Re-
publican, it also sums up the Democratic
platform.In a nutshell, the platforms of the two
leading and rival parties, do not present
differences of issues between them.
Their issues are one. They are both
capitalist; both are planted upon the
back of the working class. Whether in
the hands of the one or the other, the
workingman is to continue a mere ar-
ticle of merchandise bought and sold in
the Labor Market along side of the pork,
the leather, the cattle markets. There is,
however, a difference between the two
platforms. The difference is purely one
of persons. The one represents the
"cause of Roosevelt and Fairbanks," that
is, the fate of their personal glory, and
by inference the other represents the
"cause of Parker and Davis," that is, the
fate of the personal glory of the latter
team,—and that is all.Where, in either case, does the work-
ingman come in? What is it to him
whether the glorification fall upon
Roosevelt and Fairbanks, together with
their political candle-bearers, or whether
it fall upon Parker and Davis, to-
gether with the political satellites of
these? Does he think so poorly of him-
self as to agree with the capitalist class
that he is good only as food for can-
non, as a bridge over which the po-
litical representatives of his plunderers
should march to their private glorifica-
tion? Does he hold himself so cheap
that he is satisfied with such a role?The workingman who recognizes that
he "is not in it" whichever capitalist
party wins; the workingman who does
not hold himself so dirt cheap as to be
willing to continue to be ridden,—
all such workingmen must and will rise
to the dignity of their manhood; snap
their fingers at the "causes" of Roose-
velt and Fairbanks, of Parker and Davis.
All such workingmen, wherever the
ticket of the Socialist Labor Party is
available, will seize that political ham-
mer, and, mindful only of their own
cause, of the cause of the working class,
let it down heavily upon the head of cap-
italism.All such workingmen will vote the
ticket headed—
CORREGAN AND COX!A REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN WHOP-
PER.There is being "printed privately" a
book that is being circulated publicly,
called "The Republican Party". It is
composed of two addresses, one by State
Secretary John Hay, the other by War
Secretary, Elihu Root. These addresses
bristle with assertions intended to de-
monstrate that the Republican party is
"a party fit to govern." One of these
assertions runs, under the marginal sub-
heading, "Prosperity Under Republican
Rule", as follows: "And while the num-
ber of workmen has increased five times,
their wages have increased tenfold".
The value and truth of this statement
may be tested by a very simple method,
as follows: According to the Census of
1900 the average wage that year was
\$438. According to this Republican as-
sertion, the average wages in 1850, then,
must have only amounted to forty-three
and eight-tenths dollars a year. Who,
of the American working class at all
familiar with wages in the middle of the
last century, will swallow this mon-
strous campaign whopper? This figure
barely covers a month's, much less a
year's wages of a half century ago;
with a cost of living that was about 80
per cent. less than it is at present—a
fact that is forgotten in the multipli-
cation of "prosperity under Republican
rule"—and imagination! It is on such
arguments as this that the capitalist
parties climb to power, and call them-
selves "fit to govern." Out on them,
workingmen! Ram the lie down their
throats by voting the Socialist Labor
Party ticket, headed by Corregan and
Cox!The decline in exports for the eight
months ending August, amounting to
\$130,000,000 in breadstuffs and cotton
alone, is causing the capitalist press
some worry. It explains that the figures
are misleading, as the movement of
wheat, corn and cotton Europeanward
has hardly begun. December is set
down as the month that will remedy
all that. This is in line with the gen-
eral opinion of the capitalist class that
"good times" are coming, "in the future".
It is to be hoped that many of the un-
employed and starving can "hang on"
until that period arrives. It has been so
often proclaimed, that its coming will
be something akin to prophecy realized.The cotton and wheat farmers are
cornering their commodities for a rise
in price, through associations created
for the purpose. Years ago when the
speculators did the cornering, an awful
howl went up from the farmers; but
now, well, material interests always al-
ter the viewpoint.

GOOD FOR THE PHIPPS

Mr. and Mrs. Phipps of the Carnegie
Steel Trust have not lived in vain.
In fact, it must be said they have lived
a useful life—at least in so far as in
them lies. If the utility of their lives
is wasted their will not be the fault.
The settlement just effected between
the couple before a divorce court in
Denver illustrates capitalism in one of
its choicest fruits. And it illustrates
more than that. It throws a light across
the path that the workers must pick
for themselves in this campaign.According to the settlement the lady
is to have an income from \$750,000,
which amount is in stocks of several
corporations. Even at the low estimate
of 6 per cent. dividends, Mrs. Phipps
will, without any manner of labor, be
able to bestow upon her own precious
person no less than \$45,000 a year. The
average income of the workingman is
\$400 a year, for which he has to work
with such a degree of intensity, that he
sinks into premature old age, un-
less he is taken off before that by
some of the numerous "accidents"
that beset the worker at work. Wealth
is the product of Labor, and Labor
alone, idleness can produce maggots
only. Seeing Mrs. Phipps does not
and will not turn her hands to rake in
the above annual \$45,000 worth of
wealth, it follows that the same must
be produced by those who do work.
Seeing that these average only \$400 a
year in income, and that the average
wealth they produce is rather above
than below \$3,000, a simple mathemat-
ical calculation will disclose the num-
ber of human beings, "American free-
men" who must toil and grunt to sup-
port this one capitalist woman, whose
husband has traveled all the way to
Denver to be divorced from. It will
take almost 17 of them! Seventeen
workingmen! They must out of their
own life-tissue yield the wealth to
support her in luxury while themselves
pining.Query: Will the election of Roose-
velt or of Parker change the fate of
these 17 wage slaves? Not a particle!
Why? Just because the election or de-
feat of neither will place into the
hands of the working class the instru-
ments of production without which
man is a wage slave, a clipped sheep
for Phippses. And what is said of these
17 wage slaves holds good of the re-
maining millions, the bone and sinew
of the country. Nothing short of the
defeat of both Roosevelt and Parker
will stand them. The defeat of the
both simultaneously means the over-
throw of the present capitalist system.
And that is synonymous with the tri-
umph of the Socialist Labor Party.The Phippses with their smutty di-
vorce illuminate the "virtues" of cap-
italism; and it is to the upholding of
such smut that capitalist society is to-
day devoted. Criminal means for
criminal ends; May be one campaign can
not slay the double monster. At any
rate every campaign can be made a
stepping stone towards the final goal.
The stepping stone consists in giving
a wide berth to the parties of the
Phipps class, the capitalist class, and
wielding on election day the sledge-
hammer of the Socialist Labor Party
vote.

THE TOBACCO MERGER.

The merger of the three companies
constituting the Tobacco Trust, is im-
portant in that it contemplates a re-
duction of their combined capitalization
from \$363,568,900 to \$253,711,066, a
difference of \$110,000,000. Heretofore,
the consolidation of corporations of even less
substantial material than the great
tobacco companies, has been the signal
for an excessive increase of capital stock.
This led to all sorts of capitalist swin-
dles and cheating, especially of the mid-
dle class investors, and the workingmen
compelled to buy stock on the "profit
sharing" basis. The depreciation in values
that followed this process of inflation
generally left these victims many mil-
lions poorer than they originally were,
while the trust magnates were corre-
spondingly wealthier. This gave rise to
great outcries against "the criminal
trusts", as though such a thing as a
moral trust is possible. With the method
adopted by the tobacco corporations gen-
erally practiced, the cry, "the criminal
trusts", will lose much of its force, not
that the trusts will refrain from rob-
bing labor of four-fifths of its product
as heretofore—oh, no!—but that they
will decrease instead of inflating their
capital to great disadvantage of the
middle class investors, from whose lacer-
ated pocketbooks the cry of "criminal
trusts" largely arises. The anti-trust
campaigners will be at a loss for an argu-
ment wherewith to appeal to this class,
should reduction of capital, instead of
inflation, become the feature of consoli-
dation. Of course, as far as the working
class is concerned, it makes no differ-
ence whether reduction or inflation is the
rule; it will be robbed of the major
part of its products under either. The
man in the song sings, "All coons lookalike to me". In economic life all trusts
look alike to labor. What's more, there
is no deception in the matter, either.IN GOES THE MACHINE, OUT GO
THE CLERKS.In the Dry Goods district on lower
Broadway, there is a store devoted to
the sale of a billing machine. In its
window are letters attesting the value
of the machine. One of these letters
is herewith reproduced in full (the
"caps" are ours):

(Copy)

"The Joseph R. Peebles' Sons Company,
"Established 1840."Grocers,
"Government Square,
"Cincinnati, June 23, 1903."Elliott-Fisher Co.
"Gentlemen:—Yours of the 20th inst.,
to hand."We can state that since we have had
the Fisher Billing Machine in the office
of both our stores, it has done good
work for us. In our Government Square
store, because of the determination on
the part of our office force to throw it
out (for it is a labor-saving device),
it caused us a great deal of trouble the
first few months. HOWEVER, IN-
STEAD OF THE MACHINE GOING
OUT, THE CLERKS THAT OP-
POSED ARE ALL GONE, and now
it works perfectly. It is much easier
for reference, a great deal of labor
saved for our book-keepers, because they
now post only once a month instead of
daily; taking it all in all, we cannot
recommend it too highly."At any time you may have inquiries
from any of your friends in our line of
business, you can recommend them to
us, and we will answer all questions.""Your respectfully,
"(signed)"The Joseph R. Peebles' Sons Co.
"J. R. Peebles,
"Pres."This letter evidences the fact that the
machine is no respecter of persons, no
matter how important they may deem
themselves to be. The supercilious clerk
who believed himself immune from the
effects of mechanical evolution will now
have time to reflect upon his error. It
may yet dawn on him that mental labor
can no more escape displacement by the
machine than manual labor, and that,
as a result, it is necessary for the mental
laborer to unite with the manual laborer
in the movement for the overthrow of
the system of capitalism, which prevents
both from enjoying the benefits of ma-
chinery. If the billing machine is not a
sufficient argument to this end, the
adding machine will make up the defi-
ciency.The New York Times of September
15, under the heading "Males," publishes
the following "Want" adv.:"An Appeal to Employers:—A man
of thirty-five, positively honest, reliable,
temperate, steady, earnestly and urgently
requests employment, any capacity, suit-
able, intelligent, well-educated, well-in-
formed man, where conscientious, pains-
taking work would be considered worth
recompense of about \$12 or more week-
ly; advertiser has business and office ex-
perience over many years; understands
bookkeeping, etc., speaks and writes En-
glish and German, is handy with pen and
pencil, easily adapts himself, and learns
quickly, could undoubtedly be useful
in many ways, and, moreover, is will-
ing and anxious to be so; absolutely not
afraid of work hours, any kind of occu-
pation, providing living wages are paid,
not a man who knows it all, but quiet,
unassuming man, willing to follow in-
structions and obey orders; positively
no soliciting, canvassing or other
schemes; city references. Address for
one week, Worker, 1,364 Broadway."This is a specimen of unemployment
that can be easily duplicated anywhere,
repeatedly. Men possessing good traits
and abilities are compelled, owing to the
overcrowded condition of the labor
market, to advertise their willingness
to be exploited, provided they are per-
mitted to exist, i. e., given "living
wages." This, too, at a period when the
claim is made that there never was so
much prosperity as at present.The decision of the Republican cap-
italists of Colorado to renominate
Peabody is logical. They know who
is working for their interests. When
will the workingman possess a knowl-
edge of those who are working in his
interests?Turpentine operators have voted to
reduce the output. Still the gentle-
men who affirm that the business out-
look is hopeful, will be found making
the same old affirmation at the same
old stand.

DISFRANCHISING STRIKERS.

In the account of the Fall River strike
appearing in the Sunday papers of Sep-
tember 11, appeared the following state-
ment:"The orders issued daily by the city's
pauper department have now reached
three times the amount distributed at
any previous time in the city's history,
and more than 11,000 families are being
assisted from this source every week.
THIS KIND OF ASSISTANCE IMPLIES
THE LOSS OF RIGHTS ACCOMPANY-
ING APPLICATIONS FOR AID MADE
UNDER MASSACHUSETTS LAWS."Under the laws of Massachusetts,
paupers and persons under guardianship,
are excluded from the right of suffrage.
If the above statement means anything,
it means that the citizens in the 11,000
families applying for aid have lost their
votes and are now disfranchised! They
have lost the means whereby they could
politically overthrow the system which
has reduced them to their present eco-
nomic plight. It is possible that not only
will they lose their civic rights, but
the strike against the reduction as well!
What irony! These Fall River strikers
are the PRODUCERS of Fall River's
wealth, Fall River's PAUPERS! What
irony! These Fall River strikers are not
only robbed of their products, but their
rights, too! What irony! These Fall
River strikers are robbed of their prod-
ucts, and their rights by an economic and
political system which their "capital-
and-labor-are-brothers" and "no-politics-
in-the-union" misleaders have induced
them to uphold by every manner of
means!

THE PRESIDENT'S INSISTENCE.

The President's insistence on his claim
that wages have risen more than prices,
will not appeal very strongly to the hun-
dreds of thousands of unemployed who
are receiving no wages at all. Nor is it
likely to meet with a sympathetic recep-
tion from the hundreds of thousands of
employed whose wages have tumbled,
during the past year, from five to fifty
per cent., while prices showed little in-
clination to hurry after. Nor will it
efface from memory the fact that, while
his own official figures, compiled by Car-
roll D. Wright and based on the more
favorable conditions of 1903, allege an
increase in that new statistical humbug,
THE HOURLY WAGE, of sixteen per
cent. as compared with a ten per cent. in-
crease in the RETAIL cost of food
ONLY, the mercantile agencies show the
increase for ALL COMMODITIES, AT
WHOLESALE, to have been forty per
cent. The President's insistence will
make no impression in its controversy
with fact. The latter is an argument
that is not overcome by such means.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

The Evening Post comments on the
diversity of banking shown in the con-
vention of bankers now meeting in this
city. Banks invest in many forms of
property and are organized accordingly.
This, no doubt, is an interesting theme,
but more interesting still is the control
and domination of banking by a few.
The trust magnates are closely connect-
ed with large financial institutions. The
promotion of large trusts is only possible
with the assistance of such large institu-
tions. The trust magnates operate these
institutions in large and powerful groups,
and, in turn, dominate banking as they
dominate the economic and political as-
pects of modern life. Thus, underneath
this diversity there is a uniform power.
The strong hand of the high financiers
keep it well under control, utilizing,
directing and suppressing it, as their in-
terests dictate. It is no small wonder,
then, that the convention consumed con-
siderable time considering the relation
of banking companies to promoting. All
roads lead to Rome, and all banking leads
to the trusts.The fire in the tenement house at 70
First street, which resulted in the loss
of seven lives had many features about
it that should not escape notice. The
house is 40 feet wide by 25 feet deep,
and five stories high, with five rooms
on a floor. It contained, at the time
of the disaster, about 25 families, or
an average of one family for each of
its cubby rooms. The killed included a
man and wife, two children and three
boarders, all of whom lived in the same
apartments. The house is, in brief, an
illustration of the congestion of popu-
lation existing in tenements of this city.
The family that perished existed by the
aid of means common and necessary—in
order to meet the high rent—in these
tenements. The opponents of Social-
ism call this "home" and "family life."
As this life has revealed, it is the
"home" and the "family life" born of
poverty, due to working class exploita-
tion by the capitalist class.The weather henceforth promises to
be fine for campaign purposes. Use it
to the utmost, holding S. L. P. meet-
ings and distributing S. L. P. literature.

UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Do you
know that I have at last found a flaw
in Socialist reasoning?UNCLE SAM—If indeed you did, you
could get a pension from any of our
colleges; they are all looking fran-
tically for a flaw in Socialism; they
have discovered a score of them from
time to time, but they have had to
abandon them. The flaws lacked the
essential qualities of a flaw. They
proved each of them to be strong links
in the chain mail of Socialism. He
who would find a real flaw is a made
man.

B. J.—Well, I did!

U. S.—Let her rip; what is it?

B. J.—Socialists want to abolish cap-
ital, isn't it?

U. S. (hesitatingly)—Well?

B. J.—Now, then, without capital we
would relapse into the barbarism of
universal poverty. There would, true
enough, not be any of the shocking
contrasts we see to-day between ex-
treme poverty and extreme wealth,
with all the evils that that entails,
but neither would we enjoy many an
advantage we now enjoy. To destroy
capital were to destroy a lever of civ-
ilization, and that, you know, is an im-
possible task. Civilization will not
back; it will move forward only—
U. S. (applauding enthusiastically)—
Well said!B. J.—Wasn't I right. Is not that a
fatal flaw in Socialism? I am glad to
see that you applaud me; it does not
frequently happen.U. S.—I applauded your last senti-
ments: "Civilization will not move
backwards; its course is forward only."
But the premises you start from are all
wrong.

B. J.—Wrong!

U. S.—Yes. How did you like that
applejack we had the other day?B. J.—Prime they were. Shall we
have another?U. S.—Not just now; they were fine,
tasted good, did us good—B. J. (smacking his lips)—And no
mistake.U. S.—Now, then, suppose some man
were to say to you: "He who takes
applejack dies instantaneously under
painful convulsions and great agony?"B. J.—I would tell him he was talking
through his hat.U. S.—And suppose he were to pro-
ceed to take out of his pocket a bottle
labelled "Applejack," were to give that
to a dog, and the dog were forthwith
to kick and howl himself out of life?B. J.—I would say the bottle's label
was a fraud; it might bear the label
of "Applejack," but probably it con-
tained strychnine.U. S.—Suppose, now, that man were
to say, "I call this 'applejack'."B. J.—I would say to him that he
was free to call it what he liked, but I
call it strychnine, and that to give the
name of applejack to a thing known
as strychnine was a quibble and a fraud.U. S.—You have just now accurately
described the man who will give the
name of "capital" to what is no more
capital than strychnine is applejack.

B. J. looks up with surprise.

U. S.—It is not capital that con-
stitutes the lever of civilization you
speak of; it is the concentrated and
perfected machinery of production,
whereby co-operative work becomes
possible, and the quantity of wealth
yielded by labor is plentiful enough to
afford comfort to all without arduous
toil.

B. J.—Isn't that capital?

U. S.—No, sir. That becomes cap-
ital only when it is owned by private
individuals. Owned by private in-
dividuals and operated for their private
profit, the concentrated machinery of
production becomes "capital," and
then, so far from being a lever of civ-
ilization and a source of human wel-
fare, it becomes a lever of barbarism
and a source of human misery. It
strips concentrated machinery and pro-
duction and co-operative work of all
the good that is in them; it robs them
of their civilizing and beneficent pow-
ers; it promotes on the one end of the
social ladder popular poverty, such as
was never before known in the world's
history, and on the other end, purse-
proud-crime, ignorance and immoral-
ity.

B. J.'s (eyes open wide).

U. S.—Socialism wants to destroy
capital, i. e., the form of private own-
ership of the modern and concentrated
machinery of production.

B. J.—I now see.

U. S.—Socialists do not oppose; on
the contrary, they favor, promote and
hail every progress of the sciences
that causes production to be carried
on in a more concentrated way, i. e.,
more and more co-operatively.

B. J.—Then they are all right!

U. S.—Whoever attacks Socialism by
giving the name of "capital" to the
very thing Socialists favor and pro-
mote, either knows not what he is talk-
ing about, or, like the strychnine man
who calls his stuff applejack, he in-
dulges in deliberate misrepresentation.

B. J.—That makes me a Socialist.

U. S.—So is every honest man on
whom intelligence dawns. Capital is
machinery of production put to bad
use. Socialism aims at freeing the ma-
chinery of production from that Old
Man of the Sea—Capitalism.

B. J.—Let us all give a helping hand!

STATE TICKETS



CONNECTICUT.

For Governor:

JIMOTHY SULLIVAN,
of New Haven.

ILLINOIS.

For Governor:

PHILIP VEAL,
of Collinsville.

INDIANA.

For Governor:

E. J. DILLON,
of Marion.

KENTUCKY.

For Presidential Electors-at-large:

THOMAS SCOPES,
Of Paducah.LORENZ KLEINHENZ,
Of Louisville.

MASSACHUSETTS.

For Governor:

MICHAEL T. BERRY,
Of Lynn.

MINNESOTA.

For Governor:

A. W. M. ANDERSON,
Of St. Paul.

MISSOURI.

For Governor:

J. EDWARD WHITE,
Of St. Louis.

MICHIGAN.

For Governor:

MEIKO MEYER,
Of Detroit.

NEW JERSEY.

For Governor:

GEORGE HERRSCHAFT,
of Jersey City.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, beside their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

MR. RESLEY MISSES FIRE.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 15, 1904.

Editor Weekly People:—I desire to make a brief reply to the article, which appeared in your edition of September 10, under the caption of an "Open Letter to the Iron Molders." The article in question contains nothing less than the most flagrant falsehood, which can be proved at any time. I would not deem it necessary to make reply were it not for the fact that the article is so couched as to perhaps lead some to believe it true. The affairs of the "Iron Molders' Union" are carried on by officers chosen from the rank and file, and I believe in a systematic and business-like way as possible. The organic law of the I. M. U. having been created over fifty years ago by representatives selected by the members and amended from time to time, provides ample means for redress, should any member feel himself injured by any particular action of his local union. There can be nothing gained nor any cause benefited by falsifying, and this I am prepared to prove is the sum-substance of that article.

Very respectfully,
Jno. M. Resley,
Secretary.

[Note:—If the article referred to contained nothing but "flagrant falsehood," which "can be proven at any time," Mr. Resley missed his opportunity by excluding all proof from the above space. His reply, accordingly, is rather a confirmation than a confutation. As the truth is desirable, we invite the gentleman to give his proofs in denial. Space, to a reasonable length, is guaranteed him. In the absence of such proof, which, according to himself, is so easily obtainable, the article he criticizes must be considered unshaken.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

THE ARREST OF JACOBSON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Peter Jacobson, a member of the S. L. P., was arrested for distributing the Labor Library at our regular Saturday night meeting in Getty Square, and tried before Judge Kellogg, on Friday, September 9th. Comrade Rathkopf, of the law firm of Grauer and Rathkopf appeared for Jacobson. There was a jury of six men empaneled, but the "learned Judge" discharged the jury and said it was a question of law and not of fact that was to be decided.

The charge against Jacobson was distributing handbills, an alleged violation of section 60 of the City Ordinance which reads as follows: "No person shall distribute, throw, drop or cause to be distributed or dropped, in any of the streets or public squares of said city, any posters, handbills, advertising cards, or other substances used for the purpose of advertising. Every person violating this provision shall pay a penalty of not more than twenty-five dollars for every such offense."

Jacobson's attorney held that it was a question of fact for the jury to decide whether the article distributed was for advertising purposes or not. The Judge denied the motion and found Jacobson guilty, and suspended sentence. The case will be appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and will be carried to the Court of Appeals if necessary. Joseph H. Sweeney.
Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1904.

ROUTED IN DEBATE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A good meeting was held at Ninety-second and Commercial avenue, Chicago, Ill., on Saturday night. Quite a number of people assembled. The meeting was opened by F. Barndt, who stated the old political parties did not present issues concerning the working class, for the simple reason that these political parties ignored the fact that society was divided into two hostile classes—the capitalist and the working class. He then went on to show that labor was a merchandise and forced to sell itself in the labor market, according to the law of supply and demand, and would remain a merchandise as long as capitalism lasted.

The next speaker, Comrade A. Lingenfelter, pointed to the stock yard strike as an illustration of the existence of the army of unemployed, proving that twenty-four hours after the strike was called the yards were filled with so-called scabs. Then a typical labor fakir from Kansas came along, and wanted to argue with one of the comrades. He was told, he could have a debate after the meeting. This he agreed to, and fifteen minutes was given to each side. The question of debate was "Resolved, That the 'Socialist' party is not a working class party."

The fakir took the box. His first statement was that the Socialist Labor Party was dead long ago, and had only one paper; but the "Socialist" party

had hundreds of Socialist journals in the United States.

The fakir then wanted to get off the box, but the chairman told him he had six minutes more, so he started again, stating that the Socialist Labor Party did not teach Socialism, nor sell Socialist literature and that the working class was better off to-day than ever before.

Time having expired, Comrade Lingenfelter took the box, stating that he (the labor fakir from Kansas), had talked fifteen minutes and did not make one statement proving the "Socialist" party to be a working class party. He (the labor fakir from Kansas), had, however, proved, by his opposition, that, contrary to his claim, the Socialist Labor Party was the liveliest "dead" political party in the field. Then Comrade Lingenfelter, holding up a copy of Marx's "Value, Price and Profit," which we had for sale, asked the labor fakir from Kansas if that was Socialist literature. He admitted that it was, thus proving the falsity of his claims that we do not sell Socialist literature nor teach Socialism.

Comrade Lingenfelter next showed him how the scab-hunting Debs flirts with the scab-herding crew of the A. F. of L., a point the audience understood well; after which he exposed the anti-working class record of the "Socialist" party. The fifteen minutes here expired. The fakir did not answer, but attempted to start an opposition meeting on the other corner. Some seventeen persons went over to hear him, while the remainder of the audience of 250 persons stayed to hear the S. L. P. speakers expound S. L. P. doctrine.

We sold nine copies of the Weekly People, some pamphlets, two "Value, Price and Profit," and one "Woman Under Socialism." The name of one sympathizer was also received.

Mrs. Julia Barndt,
Sympathizer.
Chicago, Ill., September 13.

CROWD HANDLES INTERRUPTER SEVERELY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the last report of our open air meetings it was stated that we met with police interference, and annoyance. Whether these guardians of the "peace" have changed their tactics or no, we can as yet but keep guessing. But we held a whooper of a meeting last night at Broad and High streets. The writer acted as chairman, and talked about half an hour on the principles of the S. L. P., warning the wage working class not to be deceived by any taxation issue or prohibition humbug that might be sprung as they could only be benefited by the unconditional surrender of the means of production.

Comrade Steinhoff followed for about an hour, taking for his subject "The Age of Social Production." An audience of about two hundred or more gathered and was very attentive, and in accord with the purpose of the meeting, from start to finish. After Steinhoff had got well into his subject, a young man broke in with the question: "What would you do if you were a millionaire?" To which Steinhoff replied he would do as others did: buy and sell such fellows as the questioner, like sauerkraut, according to supply and demand.

The audience gave the questioner the laugh, which made him sore, and he was soon back with resentment, charging the speaker with being paid for speaking. Steinhoff answered to good effect. The questioner was then so reckless as to call the audience a lot of fools which brought down on the fellow a rough house, sending him home with a disfigured face.

What this all means, whether it was new tactics to break up the meeting, remains for the future to disclose. There was no police about, and the matter is not mentioned in the morning papers, which looks as if sentiment for the S. L. P. was of such a character that wisdom suggests caution.

The meeting on the whole was a splendid success, notwithstanding this incident interrupted the close of the address. Three Weekly People subscribers were taken, several pamphlets were sold and about a dozen signed the State petition. In closing wish to suggest and urge that the comrades of the section should make it a point to be present at the Saturday night meetings to wait on the audience properly in selling and distributing literature, for now is the time to work. Soon the weather will be cold. Freer.

Columbus, O., Sept. 11.

WAITERS MASS MEETING, N. Y.

A mass meeting of Waiters will be held at Burckell's Hall, 45 East Eighth street, near Fourth avenue, on Wednesday evening, September 28, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of D. A. 40, B. T. & L. A. General Secretary John J. Kunnally and Sam J. French will address the meeting on the "Correct Principles of Trades Unionism." Waiters who are readers of The People should attend and bring their friends.

COX ON THE CHURCH

Vice-Presidential Candidate of the Socialist Labor Party Answers Archbishop Messmer's Sheboygan Labor Day Address.

(Special Correspondence.)

Sheboygan, Wis., Sept. 8.—While Labor Day orators in many places in the state were urging workmen to support the principles of Socialism and to vote for the party which advocates it, Archbishop Sebastian Messmer of the province of Milwaukee, in an address before the County Catholic Federation of Sheboygan, made an attack on Socialism and declared that no good Catholic could be a Socialist.

W. W. Cox, the vice-presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, speaking here to-day, devoted a part of his two hours' speech to a reply to the Archbishop. Said he:

"We agree with the Archbishop that no good Catholic could be a Socialist. Why? Because the church that the Archbishop represents is but one of the many religious organizations which exist as the supporters of the capitalist system, which Socialism proposes to overthrow. The Catholic Church is not, as he would have us believe, preparing the people for a future state of happiness. It is preparing to continue the misery of the present one."

"It will take little trouble to prove this. We need not go outside of the Catholic Church for evidence with which to do it, either."

"The St. Louis Star of May 7, 1903, published the following:

"'Uncle Sam Will Rule the World'
"So Declare Archbishop Quigley in Chicago."

"Catholic Churches Will Rise With the United States."

"Press Dispatch to The St. Louis Star."

"Chicago, May 5.—Since I have seen the Western parochial schools, I have come to the conclusion that in fifty years, if things go on as I see they are going on at present, the Catholic Church will actually own the West."

"Such was the optimistic declaration of Archbishop Quigley before the Children of Mary Sodality at the Holy Name Parish School. The occasion was a reception given to the Archbishop by the members of the Sodality and the prelate was the only man in a gathering of 800 women."

"Within twenty years this country is going to rule the world. Kings and Emperors will soon pass away, and the democracy of the United States will take their place. The West will dominate the country, and what I have seen of the Western parochial schools has proved that the generation which follows us will be exclusively Catholic. When the United States rules the world the Catholic Church will rule the world."

"Nothing can stand against the church. I'd like to see the politician who would try to stand against the church in Chicago. His reign would be short indeed."

"The term 'Uncle Sam' or 'United

States' here used means the present capitalist government, which is, of, by, and for the capitalist class. Bishop Quigley, here shows his church is much concerned in politics and wants to rule the world. What for?"

"Archbishop Messmer further says the command to combat Socialism comes from the Pope. Let us, then, consult the Papal encyclical on Socialism by Pope Pius IX. Says Pope Pius IX., in articles IV. and V.:

"'IV. Of the goods of the earth man has not merely the use, like the brute creation, but he has also the right of permanent proprietorship—and not merely of those things which are consumed by use, but also of those which are not consumed by use.—(Ency. Berum Novarum.)'

"'V. The right of private property, the fruit of the labor, or of cession, or donation by others, is an incontrovertible natural right, and everybody can dispose reasonably of such property as he sees fit.—(Ency. Rerum Novarum.)'

"The Pope here plainly sets forth the position of the Church as favoring the present private ownership and control of the land and tools of production, with which to produce wealth, i. e., the Pope declares the church to favor wage slavery. No further evidence is needed to show the misery is preparing to continue the misery of the present one, and to this end it seeks political control."

"If the church ever had a system of preparing the people for a future state of happiness, it has lost it. The work of the church now is to perpetuate wage slavery."

"But," it may be asked, "can not the church combine economics, politics and religion?" The possibility of this being done we will not dispute. The question that concerns us, is what kind of economics? What kind of politics? What kind of religion? It must not be capitalist economics! It must not be capitalist politics! Nor must it be capitalist religion."

"Archbishop Messmer says the church must and naturally will condemn Socialism, although perfectly in accord with its professed aim—namely, the betterment of the laboring classes," but he also says the Socialists must not bother Christianity, i. e., the Catholic faith. Herein is the difference, according to him. Then why does his church support the capitalist system? Is not this a proof of hypocrisy? Would not Christ, were he here, say 'Woe unto ye, priests, bishops and popes, who betray my people, how can ye escape the damnation of hell'?"

"Let us notice the terms, Religion and Christianity. The bishop uses them alternately, as meaning one and the same thing. This is bound to result in confusion. Christianity is a religion, but religion is not always Christianity."

The speech was well received.
C. T.

THE AWAKENING OF CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS

That there is an awakening spirit of class-consciousness among the working people of this country is manifested in the reception given to our speakers everywhere, and the eagerness with which our literature is bought and read. But, in order to crystallize this feeling of class-consciousness, it will be necessary, on the part of our members, to do a little more and harder hustling than is being done at the present time.

While we admit that some of our members are doing good work for our cause in this campaign, still we refuse to jolly ourselves into the belief that we are all doing our duty!

The manifesto issued by the committee elected at the general meeting of our local party membership clearly points out the Socialist Labor Party's opportunity.

The question now is, are we going to take advantage of it? Or are we going to allow capitalism to continue its criminal course?

The nation is calling upon her bravest sons to save her from the clutches of the Pierpont Morgans and the August Belmonts. The only men that can hear the country's cries are the men of the Socialist Labor Party! Are we going to poke our noses in the trough and, like the pig, think of nothing outside of it?

"But what shall I do?" we can hear a good many say. "Where shall I start?" It must not be forgotten that at all times the placing of our press on a more firmer paying basis is of prime consideration, and the best way, in our opinion, is to increase its circulation.

It is not the man who is ready to give \$10, and more, whenever the business management needs it, that will help us out of this difficulty, but the man who will bring in \$10 and more, worth of sub-

scriptions that is doing real work.

It is true that the comrades of the party have responded at all times to the financial needs of and aided the press to the best of their ability. But we might go on contributing for evermore, without accomplishing any lasting results if the circulation of The People does not increase.

Mind well, not alone do we extend our propaganda—which it is our duty to do—but we place the management in a position where they will be able and, as we know they are, will be only too eager to devote their time to better advantage, than that of thinking of schemes in order to make both ends meet.

In our opinion the idea of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District organization of New York city is the most practical and easiest practicable. While the comrades of this subdivision are making little noise about the progress they are making, they are steadily increasing their membership, and we will say that they obtain at times more subscriptions to the Weekly People than do some cities and even whole States.

The membership of this organization have a fund towards which they contribute small weekly payments. Oftentimes you will come in contact with men who would like to read our paper, or would subscribe, if they only had the cash. Such men we send The People to for three months gratis, and pay it out of this fund. Of course, they are followed up and, in more than one case, we have obtained permanent readers. We have to-day in our organization active members who were reached in this manner.

Now for a little figuring. Say we have a membership of 2,000. Out of these

Christianity applies only to those people who profess to follow the teachings of Christ. Religion applies to more than this: it applies to Jews, to idolaters and to all those who do not believe in Christ, and worship according to the teachings of others. Religion is a matter of forms; and, in this sense, Socialism pleads guilty to the charge of wanting to abolish all religion. Under Socialism, the good parts of Christianity will have an opportunity to assert themselves; whereas now they have not.

"The work of the Socialist movement, at the present time, is to overthrow the present system, wherein all things for the good of mankind, now and in the future, cannot exist; and establish, in its stead, a system wherein all things for the good of mankind now and in the future can and will exist. Hence we say that, as revolutionists, we primarily have nothing to do with Christianity, and we cannot even outline the proposed Co-operative Commonwealth."

"Our time is all taken up with the overthrow of the wage system; that of Archbishop Messmer and his associates, higher and lower alike, with the work of perpetuating it. We, therefore, agree with him that no man can be a soldier in two camps."

"As for the rest of the Archbishop's arguments, they are felled by similar arguments. We propose to abolish the present capitalist system; hence we propose also to abolish all those institutions of 'learning,' wherein the brains of the young are molded so that they will, in after years, perpetuate their own slavery. This includes Quigley's parochial schools."

"Morality, like religion, is of varied forms, the standard of which, in this country, is established by the capitalist class and its supporters, both lay and clerical."

"As to the charge that the Socialist want to wreck the family and home, that is being done by the present system, which the Archbishop supports. This system throws the father out of work and drives the mother and children into the factories, where it murders them physically, mentally and morally. It builds the towns in the New England States and he towns in the Western ones; and creates prostitution."

"As for marriage and indiscriminate unions, such as the Archbishop charges the Socialists with wanting, what have we now, under the system that he upholds? The capitalist class, not satisfied with the prostitution of the daughters of the proletariat, seduce each others' wives, as shown by their scandals and divorces. Take the divorce cases, which run into the millions, what is this but a community of women in modern form?"

"Against such a system the Socialist enters a protest and is working for its overthrow."

The speech was well received.

C. T.

family as well as himself, if an S. L. P. member would refuse to do delegate or picket duty. He would be fined or expelled. In a great many unions they have what is called shop meetings, and shop stewards, where they have one delegate for ten men and one for each additional five. The central body is composed of delegates of each and every shop meeting. Delegates in our union must serve three months without pay, serving according to roll call or a fine is imposed on him. It is compulsory to do picket duty if on strike, and every member has to take turns, according to roll call. These rules apply in a great many places where they have a large membership; in fact, they prevail in nearly every large city in the United States, among the tailors, cigarmakers and other trades.

Another thing which we consider an advantage to the S. L. P. man, is where a trade union is independent of all fakirs. Whenever this is the case as it was here, the fakirs are always trying to get them to affiliate. Then is the time the S. L. P. men have a chance to show up the fakirs at mass meetings; and to use the pure and simple independent as a battering ram to smash up the nationals, as the S. L. P. men did in this town to the J. T. U. of A., throughout the whole United States and Canada, by sending them circular letters showing the scabby tactics of the A. F. of L. This is not boring from within. It is using the most effective weapon at hand. We have made such a fight in our union that the would-be fakirs are kept in such hot water that they have given up in despair.

This resolution, if adopted, would truly work a hardship on a great many of our members.

Fred Sibert.
A. R. Cederblom.
Chas. Verchota.
San Francisco, Cal., August 31.

OBSERVATIONS OF AN S. L. P. SPEAKER.

To the Daily and Weekly People: Permit me to give a few of my impressions regarding our work during this campaign, and the attitude of the working class toward us. Being an active field man, I am enabled to gather these impressions from actual experience. The following are some which I believe show clearly which way the wind is blowing:

1st, a good-sized audience is more easily gathered this year than during any time previous, within my recollection.

2nd, the audiences are not as restless and shifting as those of former days.

3rd, the audiences are readier to listen to a comparatively dry economic discourse. I remember that two or three years ago the size of an audience would shrink considerably the moment our speakers would leave the mere political phase of the nation and begin to touch on the economic.

4th, from what I can gather the workmen are more willing to buy our literature.

The last two facts should please us the most. A crowd of workmen ready to listen to a purely economic discourse and then buy the books dealing with the same subject will not readily fall when listening to the meaningless phrases of old party politicians.

Let our speakers teach the working class the great economic truths underlying our principles; also let each one of us who get upon the stump spend five or ten minutes explaining and advertising our literature, and I am confident that we shall do more good for the cause of Socialism than is possible otherwise.

As for me, I feel encouraged by my observations. I feel to-day more than ever that the working class is more ready and willing to, and is far more capable of understanding our principles than ever before.

Speed the awakening!
J. S. Klein.
New York, September 12.

A GOOD MOTTO.

To the Daily and Weekly People: Impelled by the inspiring influence of Brennan's splendid address, Section Boston secured nineteen subscriptions to the Weekly People, including five yearlies, sold forty-nine pamphlets, and 100 copies of the Weekly People, at Sunday's outdoor meeting. This breaks all previous records. Bravo! comrades. On to a new record! Our motto is: "Short letters and long subscription lists."

F. J. Boyle,
Secy. Agitation Committee.
Boston, Mass., September 11.

WENTWORTH AND PENDERGAST ON THE RUN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The comrades here attended a recent meeting of the Social Democratic party. Franklin Wentworth opened the meeting, and was followed by Pendergast, candidate for Governor on their ticket. When he got through, Wentworth got

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

D. B., BOSTON, MASS.—Impossible to tell whether dissatisfied Bryantites "will vote the S. P. ticket out of spite." But if there be any such merely "dissatisfied" folks by all means it is to be hoped they will not dump themselves upon the S. L. P., whomsoever else they may bestow themselves upon. The S. L. P. does not look for froth.

E. L., ROCKLAND LAKE, N. Y.—What do you mean by "church school"? Parochial school or Sunday school?

L. B., BOSTON, MASS.—Re-write the article boiling it down one-third.

F. Z., NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—The notices were received too late for insertion in last Weekly.

J. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—First, There is no general law or principle investing walking delegates to call a strike without the previous consent of the Union. It is different in different Unions.

Second, Read the address on "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism."

J. H. B., NEW YORK.—There were several typographical errors in the report of the S. L. P.'s of Australia and Canada. You will find them eliminated in this issue.

A. McG., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; "UNKNOWN," DULUTH, MINN.; T. A. T., KANSAS CITY, MO.; M. H. S., CHICAGO, ILL.; A. K., SULLIVAN, IND.; A. O., NEW YORK; O. B., DETROIT, MICH.—Matter received.

up to remind the crowd about reading its paper. Comrade John G. Vaughan asked him if he would answer a question. He said he would, if he could. Vaughan asked: "How can you honestly ask the working class to support the Social Democratic party, when your candidates are allowed to run on Republican and Democratic tickets, with the sanction of your party?"

Without making any attempt to answer, Wentworth told Vaughan to take the platform, thinking, most likely, he was up against a farmer, who could be easily disposed of. Vaughan got on the box and answered the question in such a manner, from the Socialist Labor Party standpoint, that when he asked if there was a Social Democratic party man in the crowd that wanted to defend the Social Democratic party, no one responded. Comrade Vaughan then challenged Wentworth and Pendergast, or any other man, to attend our meeting the next evening and debate the question: "Resolved, That the Social Democratic party is a bogus Socialist party," they to take the affirmative, he to take the negative. Of course, there was no response. Wentworth and Pendergast were on the run.

The Buzz Saw still cuts. Keep it going, boys!
Yours Fraternally,
James Sheehan.
Utica, N. Y., Sept. 13.

A PROPOSITION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We received the statement from the management of our Party Press and will do our best to help out.

Meanwhile Section Tacoma submits the following for the consideration of the Party members.

That an assessment of one dollar per member be levied, assessment to be used for the Party Press.

If we receive the endorsement of the necessary number of Sections we will submit the proposition to the N. E. C. for a general vote.

We must put our Press on a solid basis. Donations from some of the members will not do it. Every member of the Party must help and the sooner each individual in the Party realizes his duty to himself and class the sooner we will be able to do our work as it ought to be done.

Yours Fraternally, for Section Tacoma,
R. McDonald.
Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 9.

BOSTON OUT-DOOR MEETINGS.

Friday, Sept. 23, Maverick Square.
Wednesday, Sept. 28, Roxbury Crossing.

Friday, Sept. 30, Castle Square.
Wednesday, Oct. 5, I and Broadway.

Friday, Oct. 7, Central Square, E. B.
Wednesday, Oct. 12, Roxbury Crossing.

Friday, Oct. 14, Castle Square.
Wednesday, Oct. 19, I and Broadway, South Boston.

Friday, Oct. 21, Maverick Square, E. B.
Wednesday, Oct. 26, Hayes Square, Chas's.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 380, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

THE TOUR OF CHARLES H. CORREGAN.

Our candidate for President, Comrade Charles H. Corregan, will begin his tour of the campaign on September 10, starting in the State of Connecticut and from there go through Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and so forth, until the close of the campaign. The method pursued will be as follows: Each S. E. C. will be notified in due time and the number of days allotted to each will be given, the S. E. C. to dispose of the days so allotted as required by conditions in their respective states, the schedule thus made up to be published as fast as received.

Under the system adopted for this campaign, namely, the division of funds collected on the national campaign subscription lists into three equal parts between the Sections, the State Committees and the N. E. C., both of the former bodies are expected to contribute, paying such sums to the speaker as they can afford, take his receipt, and report to the undersigned. These contributions, if accompanied by receipts, will be entered on the National Campaign Fund and published.

Campaign lithographs of the national candidates are now ready and for sale by the New York Labor News Co. These can be used effectively in connection with the meetings for they will attract much attention.

At all meetings, lay particular stress upon the distribution of leaflets, the sale of copies of the Weekly People and the securing of subscriptions for same, as well as the sale of our pamphlet literature. Do not consider your meeting to have been successful unless you have done well along these lines. And to do well, bear in mind that you must organize your work in order to make it tell. No haphazard methods, no waiting until the last moment to make arrangements. Pick your men beforehand, assign to each his task in keeping with his special aptitude and then let each one do the best that is in him. For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P. Henry Kuhn, National Sec'y.

CORREGAN IN NEW YORK STATE.

Troy, Sept. 23; Watervliet, 24; Albany, 25; Schenectady, 26; Syracuse, 27 and 28; Rochester, 29; Buffalo, 30.

COX IN MINNESOTA.

Duluth Sept. 19, 20, 21 and 22; St. Paul, Sept. 24, 25, 26, and 27; Minneapolis, Sept. 23, 26, 27 and 29; Red Wing, October 1; and Winona, October 2, 3 and 4.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

Received up to Saturday, September 17:

Pennsylvania S. E. C. per Henry Jager	\$ 3.00
H. Halberstam, New York City	.50
Washington S. E. C. per P. J. Meyer	10.00
Virginia S. E. C. 1/3 on list Nos. 427 and 431, per Newport News	8.50
Connecticut S. E. C. per Corregan, n/c Hartford lists	8.85
New York S. E. C. 1/3 on list 552, Section Watervliet	6.17
Paul Wagner, Seattle, Wash.	1.50
Morris Scott, New York City	1.00
Massachusetts S. E. C. n/c list 132, Holyoke	2.00
Kings County Committee, 1/3 on list 530, H. Weiss	1.90
Kings County Committee, 1/3 n/c list	5.00
Joseph Ziska, Milford, Mass.	.50
Ohio S. E. C. list 368	4.50
W. K. Christoff, Patton, Pa. per Henry Jager	2.00
W. L. Mehan, Patton, Pa. per Henry Jager	1.00
Patrick Cox, Patton, Pa. per Henry Jager	1.00
Jasper Gerkin, Pittsburg, Kans.	5.00
I. Friedman, New York City	.20
New York S. E. C. 1/3 n/c list 331, Troy, C. Brickner	.32
H. Anderson, 31; Section Rensselaer Co. (cutting)	5.33
Grand total	\$230.55
Previously acknowledged	\$251.45

Grand total \$230.55
Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary.

CANADIAN N. E. COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of Canadian N. E. C. Comrade Pearce in chair. Weber absent without excuse. Minutes adopted as read.

Correspondence. From Simeon Lomax of Stillation wishing to become a member. Information sent with application cards.

From Section Hamilton electing L. M. Gordon as delegate to convention. Officers elected: Financial Secretary, R. E. Burns; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, L. M. Gordon; People and Literary Agent, Phillip Connor. Received and filed.

From Section Toronto re convention. Received and filed.

From Section Vancouver regarding delegates to International Congress. Secretary was ordered to reply in full; also sent \$5 for due stamps.

From The People the letters sent re M. Nye, N. E. C. and Section Vancouver. The postal note box of Mr. Nye was ordered to be sent to him, 262 Keefer street, Vancouver, B. C.

Meeting adjourned.

W. D. Forbes, Rec. Sec'y.
London, Sept. 9, 1904.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.

Meeting held Sunday, September 11, at Gantzhorn's, 143 Beacon avenue, Jersey City. All members present except Berdan and Thiemme. Berdan being absent on party business was excused. Comrade Frank C. Burgholz elected chairman.

James McCrorie elected a member of the S. E. C. by Section Union County, was seated.

As the campaign work proceeds the correspondence grows and a lot of it too numerous to detail, was disposed of at the meeting.

Meetings in unorganized places continue to be held under the auspices of the committee, despite all capitalist efforts to choke them off. Since last report we have had various schemes tried by the powers that be to silence us, without resorting to the unlawful one of arresting the speakers. One place it is a drum and sife corps that tries to drown the speaker's voice; at another the space all about the spot selected is filled with wagons by the police; elsewhere, ward heelers, and heelers of the labor fake, try to break up the meetings by constant and irrelevant interruptions. The interested onlookers do more to keep order than the police, whose function it is. In one town, where there is a considerable Italian population, it was given out that the S. L. P. was going to hold meetings to deride a saint whose day they were celebrating. All kinds of prejudices are appealed to, but when the stalwarts of the S. L. P. get at the members of their own class they can soon knock that kind of thing into a cocked hat.

Sections and comrades are urged to push the nomination petition lists. We will soon issue a notice calling them in and we want the full quota of names and to spare. We have Comrade Berdan out in the unorganized districts attending to this work.

The number of speakers at our campaign is limited and we must utilize them as much as possible in the unorganized towns. Cities where we have organization, but no speakers, should use the plan of agitating by systematic distribution of leaflets, and pushing the Weekly People and the pamphlets. This is the work that tells, and it is work in which everyone can join.

We need funds. We desire to keep our account with the party institutions paid up, knowing the money is needed there; yet we must keep Berdan going; send speakers and literature to places from which there is no possibility of financial assistance and do other work that takes money. Send in something collected on lists to the financial secretary, George P. Herrschaft, 90 Prospect street, Jersey City.

Now, then! Each one put his shoulder to the wheel and no let up until the campaign is over, and then merely to get a fresh grip.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Meeting held at Daily People building, Saturday, September 10. Santee, Kihn and Wegener absent. Excused: Ferguson, chairman. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communications: From Newburg, Rochester and Buffalo, sending list of presidential electors. From Rochester, Syracuse and Yonkers, semi-annual reports. Filed. From Syracuse, \$5 contributed to campaign fund, and requesting Italian, Jewish and Polish literature. Contribution accepted, literature ordered sent. From Rochester, requesting fifteen resignation blanks for candidates. Secretary reported having purchased 300 blanks from N. E. C. for all sections, and sending number requested to Rochester. Endorsed. From Buffalo two requests for a leaflet on the State campaign, and suggesting that the leaflet, "The Political Situation," be expanded for the purpose. Suggestion endorsed and referred to Secretary.

From C. Robach, of Gloversville, regarding distribution of leaflets. Action taken as advised. From J. W. Alexander, of Albany, N. Y., announcing receipt of leaflets addressed to him at Utica and forwarded to him, and asking for instructions regarding their disposal. Decided to request him to turn them over to Section Troy. From Chas. Zolot, Peekskill, asking for an Italian speaker. Secretary instructed to confer with Organizer Abelson, of Section New York. From William H. Carroll several letters on meetings in Amsterdam, Schenectady, Gloversville, Johnstown and Rotterdam Junction, and enclosing names for Correspondence Bureau, and general information. Received, and Carroll's course in holding meetings in Amsterdam despite the police attempt to stifle free speech there by arresting Wallace and Lake approved. From J. T. B. Gearity, on request for itemized statement of expenses and commissions, and enclosing names for Correspondence Bureau. Referred to secretary for action, in connection with Section Monroe County; names turned over to Com. Crawford.

Correspondence Bureau reported mailing 2,500 leaflets to unorganized places; and the receipts of many new names and addresses. The work is going on steadily.

The financial secretary reported as follows:

Receipts.	
Dues stamps	\$50.12
Mileage	22.53
Campaign literature	5.00
Campaign fund	61.51
Total	\$179.16

Expenses.

Agitation (Carroll)	\$115.00
Agitation (Jager)	10.—
Agitation (leaflets)	.45
Agitation (Reinstein)	22.97
N. E. C. (share of Campaign Fund)	30.75
Labor News (100,000 leaflets)	90.—
Labor News (printing)	1.50
Labor News (cut for ballot)	1.05
Postage and sundries	1.47
Total	\$273.19

Receipts \$179.16

Deficit \$94.03

Total \$273.19

The following were chosen presidential electors for New York State: Erie County, Henry Waldman and Emanuel Hauk; Orange, James McGarvey; Monroe, Edmund Ennis and Berthold Baum; Onondago, James McAllister, Jeremiah Crowley, John Kinney, William McArdle and Norman L. Philipps; Richmond, Bert Clark; Nassau, Donald Ferguson; Rensselaer, Norman S. Burnham, Patrick E. De Lee, Victor Smith, John P. Gilly, George F. Bussey, Henry Stasius and Frederick Altrutz; Albany, Julius Zimny and George Weisinger; Watervliet, William Sullivan; New York, Edward Kallman, Chas. E. Nylan, Bengt Anderson, Andrew Miller, Charles C. Crawford, Herman Deutsch, Thomas Ceely, Adolph Orange, Matthew Lechner, Joseph P. Johnson, Fritz Brauckman, Frank B. Sullivan and John J. Leahy; Kings, Edward C. Schmidt, Carl Carlson and John Lindgren; Westchester, M. Fishman.

The secretary reported the arrest of Comrade Jacobson in Yonkers, and the suspension of sentence in his case, the decision in which will be appealed.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. Ebert, Sec'y.

Meeting of September 11, 1904. Meeting held with Comrade F. Fellerman as chairman. Kensington absent. Minutes of previous meeting were approved.

Correspondence:—From Henry Jager, stating date of his returning to Connecticut. From national secretary, Henry Kuhn, returning money order received by him from Section Milford, reporting about Hunter visiting some places in the State, giving information in regard to Corregan's tour and sending form of letters used by Correspondence Bureau in New York State, and other matters. From M. J. Bomstead, in regard to literature. From Gus Langner, forwarding sixty cents for dues and explaining situation of Section Milford. From M. Stodel, in regard to arrangements made for Corregan's lecture. From W. H. Carroll, in reply to Fellerman's, stating he is to remain in New York State until election. From Bridgeport, reporting good prospects of organizing Stratford; also about organizing the Hungarians. From Hartford, six dollars for dues and five dollars for a block of sub. blanks.

Financial report is as follows:

On hand, August 1	\$229.77
Income for August	31.20
Total	\$260.97
Expenses for August	37.85
On hand September 1	\$223.12

Correspondence, on motion, received and filed.

The Correspondence Bureau was then considered and a motion carried to establish one in Connecticut with J. D. Carlson as secretary.

The secretary instructed to have one thousand inquiry letters printed; also to get five thousand leaflets for distribution in unorganized places.

Having completed list of places for H. Jager's tour, the meeting adjourned.

E. Sherman,

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1901.)	
Previously acknowledged	\$9,103.31
S. Winauer, city	3.00
M. Lechner, city	5.00
Cash, Brooklyn, N. Y.	25
C. W. Reis, Canton, Ohio	1.00
O. Sorensen, Brooklyn	1.80
Indiana State Committee	5.00
Members in Paterson, N. J.	1.00
S. Winauer, city	1.00
W. Wipkey, Newport News, Va	25
30th A. D., New York, N. Y.	12.00
Total	9,133.61

CHICAGO OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Saturday, September 24.
Milwaukee and Paulina. Speakers: Brandt and Lingenfelter.

Ninety-second and Commercial. Speakers: Nielsen and Koch.

Monday, September 26.
Madison and Jefferson. Speakers: Nielsen and Koch.

Halstead and O'Brien. Speakers: Lingenfelter and Barndt.

Tuesday, September 27.
Halstead and Congress. Speakers: Lingenfelter and Barndt.

Madison and Green. Speakers: Nielsen and Koch.

Wednesday, September 28.
Belmont and Sheffield. Speakers: Lingenfelter and Barndt.

Halstead and Fullerton. Speakers: Nielsen and Koch.

Thursday, September 29.
Forty-seventh and State. Speakers: Lingenfelter and Barndt.

Forty-eighth avenue and Lake street. Speakers: Nielsen and Koch.

Friday, September 30.
Forty-third and Cottage Grove. Speakers: Nielsen and Koch.

Halstead and Root. Speakers: Lingenfelter and Barndt.

Saturday, October 1.
Ninety-second and Commercial. Speakers: Lingenfelter and Barndt.

Twelfth, Ogden and Oakley. Speakers: Nielsen and Koch.

BUFFALO, ATTENTION!

The Erie County convention of the Socialist Labor Party will take place on Monday, Sept. 26, 1904, at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 19 Mohawk street (Room 510), Buffalo, N. Y. All delegates should be on hand.

S. Hawk,
Organizer.

ROANOKE, VA., ATTENTION!

Section Roanoke's, Va., headquarters are now located in Room 21, third floor, Tipton Law Building. Business meetings are held every Thursday 8 p. m.

Open-air meeting will be held every Saturday night on Market Square until Election Day.

Organizer.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of mothers for their CHILDREN'S COLIC, WIND, CRICKS, AND ALL THE BRUISES AND SCALDS OF INFANCY. IT IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR CHILDREN'S COLIC, AND IT IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR CHILDREN'S COLIC, AND IT IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR CHILDREN'S COLIC.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. 50c a Bottle.

Organizer.

Organizer.

Organizer.

Organizer.

Organizer.

Organizer.

Organizer.

Organizer.

Meeting of September 11, 1904. Meeting held with Comrade F. Fellerman as chairman. Kensington absent. Minutes of previous meeting were approved.

Correspondence:—From Henry Jager, stating date of his returning to Connecticut. From national secretary, Henry Kuhn, returning money order received by him from Section Milford, reporting about Hunter visiting some places in the State, giving information in regard to Corregan's tour and sending form of letters used by Correspondence Bureau in New York State, and other matters. From M. J. Bomstead, in regard to literature. From Gus Langner, forwarding sixty cents for dues and explaining situation of Section Milford. From M. Stodel, in regard to arrangements made for Corregan's lecture. From W. H. Carroll, in reply to Fellerman's, stating he is to remain in New York State until election. From Bridgeport, reporting good prospects of organizing Stratford; also about organizing the Hungarians. From Hartford, six dollars for dues and five dollars for a block of sub. blanks.

Financial report is as follows:

On hand, August 1	\$229.77
Income for August	31.20
Total	\$260.97
Expenses for August	37.85
On hand September 1	\$223.12

Correspondence, on motion, received and filed.

The Correspondence Bureau was then considered and a motion carried to establish one in Connecticut with J. D. Carlson as secretary.

The secretary instructed to have one thousand inquiry letters printed; also to get five thousand leaflets for distribution in unorganized places.

Having completed list of places for H. Jager's tour, the meeting adjourned.

E. Sherman,

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1901.)	
Previously acknowledged	\$9,103.31
S. Winauer, city	3.00
M. Lechner, city	5.00
Cash, Brooklyn, N. Y.	25
C. W. Reis, Canton, Ohio	1.00
O. Sorensen, Brooklyn	1.80
Indiana State Committee	5.00
Members in Paterson, N. J.	1.00
S. Winauer, city	1.00
W. Wipkey, Newport News, Va	25
30th A. D., New York, N. Y.	12.00
Total	9,133.61

CHICAGO OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Saturday, September 24.
Milwaukee and Paulina. Speakers: Brandt and Lingenfelter.

Ninety-second and Commercial. Speakers: Nielsen and Koch.

Monday, September 26.
Madison and Jefferson. Speakers: Nielsen and Koch.

Halstead and O'Brien. Speakers: Lingenfelter and Barndt.

Tuesday, September 27.
Halstead and Congress. Speakers: Lingenfelter and Barndt.

Madison and Green. Speakers: Nielsen and Koch.

Wednesday, September 28.
Belmont and Sheffield. Speakers: Lingenfelter and Barndt.

Halstead and Fullerton. Speakers: Nielsen and Koch.

Thursday, September 29.
Forty-seventh and State. Speakers: Lingenfelter and Barndt.

Forty-eighth avenue and Lake street. Speakers: Nielsen and Koch.

Friday, September 30.
Forty-third and Cottage Grove. Speakers: Nielsen and Koch.

Halstead and Root. Speakers: Lingenfelter and Barndt.

Saturday, October 1.
Ninety-second and Commercial. Speakers: Lingenfelter and Barndt.

Twelfth, Ogden and Oakley. Speakers: Nielsen and Koch.

BUFFALO, ATTENTION!

The Erie County convention of the Socialist Labor Party will take place on Monday, Sept. 26, 1904, at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 19 Mohawk street (Room 510), Buffalo, N. Y. All delegates should be on hand.

S. Hawk,
Organizer.

ROANOKE, VA., ATTENTION!

Section Roanoke's, Va., headquarters are now located in Room 21, third floor, Tipton Law Building. Business meetings are held every Thursday 8 p. m.

Open-air meeting will be held every Saturday night on Market Square until Election Day.

Organizer.

Organizer.

Organizer.

Organizer.

Organizer.

Organizer.

Organizer.

Organizer.

Organizer.

Organizer.

Organizer.

Organizer.

Organizer.

Organizer.

Organizer.

Organizer.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

For the week ending Saturday, September 17, two hundred and eleven subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured. This is far below the number that should be gotten, and in the next few weeks these figures should be doubled. We stated two week ago and repeated the statement last week, that in order to place the S. L. P. and its institutions on a sound and firm basis, raised above the necessity of constant appeals for aid, we must have a circulation of 25,000 for the Weekly People.

We have to-day:

Single subscribers	9,735
Bundle orders	1,976
Special bundle orders	500
Total	12,211

Expirations numbered 389 last week. We need, in addition, 12,789 to make up the 25,000. Let us all fall to and secure the remaining number that are required. Now is the time to do it, right now before the campaign is over, while so much interest is being manifested in our cause.

Section Boston, Mass. secured twenty-three subs. during the week and the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, in New York city, twenty-six.

In looking over the work done by each State we find that sixty-seven came from New York State, Massachusetts was second with thirty-eight, Pennsylvania third with seventeen, then Illinois fifteen, Ohio, fourteen, Minnesota, seven, and the other States with less.

\$17.00 worth of prepaid sub. cards were sold.

We received the following from Imperial, Cal.: "Please send the Weekly People for six months. I am interested in the political news and I think I can get it straight from the Weekly People. I have never had anything to do with the Kangaroos although they are numerous here. Enclosed find twenty-five cents to pay for the paper. Yours for the real thing, W. F. Gillett." Others can get the political news straight from the Weekly People and they, like this reader, would have nothing to do with the Kangaroos, if they read it and got the political news straight.

Those not caring to wait for the Weekly People for the political news should subscribe to the Daily People, one dollar for three months.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

This was the best week we have had for lithographs. The orders were headed by Detroit, Michigan, for 100 of Corregan and Cox; Rochester, N. Y., 50 of De Leon and 50 of Corregan and Cox; and Cleveland, O., four dozen of Corregan and Cox and 50 campaign buttons.

The sections have kept up the work well in other directions also. There were numerous orders, mostly for small quantities. Among the best were: San Francisco, 100 "Behind the Scenes"; 1 "The Pilgrim's Shell" and 1 "Paris Commune"; and other literature amounting in all to \$19.05; Hartford, Conn., 100 "What Means This Strike?" 50 German "Strike," 50 "Behind the Scenes" and 10 "Burning Question of Trades Unionism"; and Boston, 50 "Reform and Revolution," 50 "Burning Question" and 7 "Party Press." Mrs. Tour-off, of Brooklyn, whose steady work we have mentioned before, took 295 pamphlets, assorted.